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## FARMERS ENTERING POLITICS TO GAIN ECONOMIC UNION

Cooperation Was Only Possible.  
Farm Bureau Official Says.  
After the Power to Make Legislation Had Been Secured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recent charges that agricultural interests are becoming too deeply involved in the "political game," with the result that they are neglecting needed organization along economic lines, have occasioned protest among farm organizations with headquarters here for the purpose of fostering legislation aiding agriculture.

"The farmer cannot organize along economic lines unless he has the legislative power to do it." This is the crux of the present situation, the justification for being of such organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, as set forth yesterday by Gray Silver, secretary of the federation. Only through some such organization can the average farmer compete with the highly organized political machine of "big business" and be assured that legislation, vital to his economic well-being, will receive consideration at least equal to that sponsored by the high financial powers of the country, declared Mr. Silver.

Economic organization, which was recently declared by Sydney Anderson (R), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, to be the prime need of the farmer and to be in danger at present of neglect in the interests of political activity, is dependent upon legislative action fostered by this same political activity. It is for this purpose, it is declared, that the American Farm Bureau and its allied organizations are preparing to fight as never before for a "place in the sun" in the interest of the American farmer.

### Farm Bills' Success

"It is not generally realized by the public what an important part this political activity on the part of agriculture has had in the passage of recent legislation which has been kept in abeyance for years, and for lack of which agricultural interests have been deprived of a fair share of profit," said Mr. Silver. "Bills such as the packer control bill and the anti-grain gam-

ete bill, long demanded by agricultural

until some sort of organization arose to look after the interests of the farmer in a political way. The success we have had in pushing such measures during our comparatively short period of action passed all expectations."

The formation of the most formidable champion agriculture has ever had, the so-called farm bloc in Congress, was due directly to the efforts of the Farm Bureau Federation, according to the testimony of its officials. Having secured such an instrument for pushing the cause of agriculture, the work of the federation is not, as has been claimed by those opposed to further activity of this nature, completed; it has, on the contrary, just begun.

### Information Furnished

The real work of the federation, the ultimate purpose for which the groundwork has now been laid, is the furnishing of authentic information on the needs of agriculture to those looking after its interests on the floor of the House and Senate. The farm bloc is largely dependent upon these organizations for its work, said Mr. Silver. Success depends largely on the close cooperation of the two.

Charges of "lobbying" class legislation, and so on, made against the farm organizations, with headquarters in Washington, began to be heard in considerable numbers during the last session of Congress when it was seen that, against strong opposition, something was actually being accomplished along lines that had been vainly attempted innumerable times in the past. The fact that some power was at work for the farmers led to increased activity on the part of longer established powers, working for different ends, and the attempt to stir up public sentiment against "class legislation" in the case of agricultural interests is regarded by officials of farm organizations as merely another effort to regain their lost position of dominance.

There is nothing secret, declared Mr. Silver, in the political activities of the Farm Bureau Federation, admittedly the most powerful organization of its kind. Meetings are held between members of Congress in charge of agricultural legislation and officials of the federation for the purpose of general consultation as to the needs of the farmers, their position on certain questions, and the most expedient means for securing action. The federation, by means of its state organizations, is enabled to reach the individual farmer, and to record his vote on pending measures.

### Federation Is Consulted

Thus it is not the opinion of federation leaders, but of all its members which is placed before members of Congress, it was pointed out. The federation acts as a connecting link between the farmer and his representative in Washington. Every question is decided by referendum, and no

measure is recommended until the complete vote is recorded. The federation has machinery reaching 2700 of the 3200 counties in the United States, making it representative of practically the whole of the country, it is asserted. No other organization has such ramifications, or is so well equipped for making known to legislators the wishes of their constituents, its leaders declare.

"We have no secrets," declared Mr. Silver, "the results of our cooperation with the farm bloc are 'open covenants, openly arrived at.' We take to Congress the wishes and needs of the farmers upon whose prosperity that of the whole country depends and transmit back to the farmers the records of the work done by their representatives. This, in short, constitutes our political activity."

Questioned as to the plans of the federation for the coming year, Mr. Silver said that there was probability of increased activity on the part of Wall Street interests to recoup past losses.

"We are prepared to fight to keep the ground we have won," he declared. It is this organization of the forces representing industry, finance and all the ramifications of "big business," he asserted, which makes it necessary for the farmer to have the political organization that has lately grown up.

## HUNGARIAN REPLY UNSATISFACTORY

Allied Demand for the Evacuation of Burgenland Failed, It Is Said, Because It Lacked the Character of an Ultimatum

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The reply of the Hungarian Government to the note of the Council of Ambassadors, demanding the evacuation of Burgenland in accordance with the Treaty of Trianon, is regarded as wholly unsatisfactory. Hungary merely admits that a number of Hungarians have penetrated into the area, but declares herself powerless to stop incursions by reason of the small force which she is permitted to maintain.

The view is being increasingly expressed that the supine attitude of the Allies to the violation by Hungary of the recent note of the council of ambassadors failed to have any effect from the fact that it lacked the character of an ultimatum.

The effect of the situation on the future policy of Austria is also debated. Austria, it is stated, disappointed at not receiving the financial help expected from the Allies and now finding herself robbed of territory which should be hers under the guarantee of the Allies, may in future consider it more to her advantage to reattach herself to Germany; an event, of course, which France at least would not view with equanimity. So far, however, the attitude of Austria has been scrupulously correct.

How far the Hungarian Government is directly responsible for the incursions into Burgenland seems still to be a matter of speculation. Recent dispatches to the "Petit Parisien," well informed on the situation, indicated that the Hungarian Government has ceased to be a master of the trend of affairs. The government, it is stated, had full control of its policy up to the time when it refused to evacuate the part of Burgenland containing its chief town, Oedenburg. Since then, however, it has been actuated, not so much by its own counsels as by fear of overthrow by the Hungarian Nationalists and reactionaries, in the event of a correct line of action being taken.

Austrian gendarmes have now evacuated the whole of the disputed areas and the Hungarians have advanced almost to the old frontier line, and fears are entertained for the safety of the Austrian industrial district of Wiener Neustadt. It is also reported that the Hungarian Administration has returned to Oedenburg, and that Hungarian schools are being reopened.

Interest is now centered in the question of the military intervention of Italy, who undoubtedly takes a grave view of the situation. While the Italian Government is stated to be deterred from military action by popular feeling in the country, a fear that such action would be taken by the little entente, which Italy would regard as against her own interests, may force the Italian Government's hand.

The conference in Vienna between the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquess Della Torretta, and the Italian Minister in Budapest is therefore likely to have important results. The latest messages indicate that pressure may be brought on Hungary by a blockade involving the suspension of train and telegraph services.

### RECRUTS LEAVE TO AID SPAIN

NEW YORK. New York—Commanded by a veteran of three wars, who won his way from buck private to the rank of major while serving with the Canadian army in France, 300 men left here yesterday for Spain on the steamship Antonio Lopez to fight the Moors in Morocco. They were recruited in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Porto Rico and Venezuela. But the majority have records two foursomes of golf were played.

## POLISH CABINET RESIGNS EN BLOC

Following Finance Minister's Inability to Remedy the Present Financial Position, Premier Dissolves the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Polish Cabinet has resigned en bloc as a result of the financial situation of the country, and there is a likelihood of a coalition government taking office as a temporary measure, in order to deal with the grave problems brought about by the delay in settling the frontiers and by internal mismanagement.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Steczkowski, first resigned, confessing complete inability to find a remedy for the present situation, and Vincent Witos, the Prime Minister, recognizing no individual alone could do so, considered the moment suitable to dissolve the government.

The Polish Constitution is not yet in full operation, and it has been handicapped from the start by the emptiness of the treasury and the poverty of Polish credit, while the delay in settling the Silesian problem, the Poles claim, has prevented a thorough reorganization of the country's finances.

The further delay, involved in referring the question to the League of Nations, is much deplored, and all the more because, in Polish circles, little but a convenient compromise is expected from the work of the Council of the League.

### Peasants in Control

Any settlement, however, on these lines would be welcomed, rather than no settlement at all or a delayed solution. While external influences are blamed for retarding the financial progress of Poland, it is confessed that there have been internal mistakes.

The peasants form 75 per cent of the population and by means of the power given to them by universal suffrage the Peasant Party has been able to exert its weight to its own advantage. Although armed with powers which carry with them responsibilities, the peasants have not been educated to appreciate the duties of citizenship, with the result that the bulk of the financial burden of the state is borne by the city dwellers and educated classes.

For instance government officials are subject to a tax equal to 10 per cent, while the tax on farmers amounts to one-fifth of that percentage. Mr. Witos himself is a member of the Peasant Party, and as a representative of agricultural interests will find it difficult to guarantee that the peasants will bear a more equitable share of the national burden, when he comes to negotiate with other parties with a view to forming a national government.

It is not at all impossible that Mr. Witos will continue to hold office as Prime Minister, though Mr. Dmowski, who has been prominent in international negotiations, is also mentioned for the post. In the rearranged government, which will be at once the result of the bad financial situation and also, it is hoped, a remedy for it, all parties, except the extreme Right and Left, will be represented if general expectations are not disappointed.

### Record Harvest Expected

It will be an emergency affair, and is not expected to survive the contingencies which call it into being. If it is successful in its work the fall of the last government will not have been an unmixed evil, Polish circles admit. According to the Finance Minister, there will be a record harvest this year in Poland, and not only will it represent in volume an advance of 50 per cent on last season, but there will be 200,000 truck loads of grain available for export.

With this encouraging factor in the situation, the Poles have great hopes of rehabilitating themselves in the eyes of the world, and contemplate calling in their aid financial experts from Great Britain, France and the United States. These experts will be given facilities to investigate Poland's finances, so that they may advise the Polish Government and may report to their own governments with a view to making Poland a helpful factor in European reconstruction.

Hilton Young, British Treasury official, had already been invited to go to Poland in the capacity of adviser, but his appointment to the Treasury prevented his acceptance. A nominee of Herbert Hoover would be welcomed. The Christian Science Monitor is assured in authoritative Polish quarters, No long delay is expected before the new government is in operation in Warsaw. The Diet meets again today, and an announcement of a readjustment of political power, as outlined above, is expected.

### PRESIDENT ON LONG ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—President Harding and his party boarded the Mayflower for Glen Cove, Long Island, yesterday morning and later motored to the Piping Rock Golf Club, where two foursomes of golf were played.

## NEWS SUMMARY

The survey of criminal justice in Cleveland, the first so far as is known ever undertaken, has disclosed a condition described in a summary of the report as "an almost complete breakdown of criminal justice." The investigation was undertaken by the Cleveland Foundation, under the direction of Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, both of the Harvard Law School.

p. 5

The California law imposing a \$10 poll tax on all aliens in the State who are within specified age limits, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

p. 5

Business recovery is an all but accomplished fact in the south, due to the scarcity and resulting high price of this season's cotton crop. Reports from various official sources agree that the loosening of the financial strain from this source is affecting other markets, and it is hoped that it may be a signal for a nation-wide return to prosperity from the depression under which the nation has been laboring.

p. 4

The mine operators of West Virginia, in a telegram to Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the Mingo and Logan county disturbances, have asked for delay in the inquiry till the local trials are concluded.

p. 4

In announcing the practical completion of plans for the forthcoming conference on limitation of armaments, it is said that it is not the present purpose to divide the assembly for the purpose of considering Far Eastern questions separately from the problem of limitation of armaments. The two subjects are declared to be interlocked so closely that they must, in effect, be considered in relation one to the other.

p. 1

The Federal Trade Commission has been asked by the State's Attorney at Baltimore, Maryland, for information about nation-wide control of anthracite coal prices in connection with the case of the Baltimore dealers charged with forming a combine to create a monopoly. His letter says the various mining companies controlling Baltimore's incoming supply are "honorary members of the local retailers' organization.

p. 1

The farmer could not organize along industrial lines until a political organization had been effected, Gray Silver, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared yesterday. In answer to charges that agricultural interests were becoming too interested in the political game at the expense of economic cooperation, Mr. Silver said that the latter result depended on the former.

p. 1

An acute situation is reported in Northern Epirus. Villagers are being persecuted and Greek schoolmasters kidnapped. The aggressive acts of the Albanians may move the Greeks to retaliate, and it is felt that both sides will be dealt with, whether one would be taken up and completed before the other was touched upon, or whether they would be considered together.

Intimations at the State Department have been that the settlement of the Pacific and Far East problems are to the manner in which they would be dealt with, whether one would be taken up and completed before the other was touched upon, or whether they would be considered together.

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which they hope will influence the League of Nations to decide in favor of Albania, in spite of the existing decision of the Supreme Council of January 12, 1920, which favors Greece.

#### A Diplomatic Struggle

Now, the French and the Italians are trying to bring the issue before the assembly of the League of Nations. They both hope that by inducing the League even to declare itself competent to nullify the decisions reached by the Supreme Council, they would have won a great victory over the British and the Greeks. The Epitropic question would then be considered as unsettled. France and Italy would no longer feel bound to respect their signatures affixed to the Paris agreement of January 12, 1920.

Thus the diplomatic struggle has been reduced to an effort on the part of the French and Italians to have the Epitropic issue discussed from the beginning at the League of Nations on the one hand, and an endeavor of the British and the Greeks to avoid the reopening of the question and to sanction its decision of January 12, 1920, and order Albania to evacuate Northern Epirus, or else permit Greece to drive the Albanians out of it.

Greece has meanwhile issued an official statement declaring that it does not recognize the competency of the League of Nations to annul a decision reached by the Peace Conference and points to the evil which may result from such a precedent. The Germans would not fail to take advantage of it to agitate in the Assembly of the League for the revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Greece, finally, declared that she would not admit as valid any decision other than that which is in accord with the decision of the Peace Conference, and that she reserves all her rights under that decision to send an army to occupy Northern Epirus, no matter what decisions the ambassadors or the League of Nations may reach on the matter.

#### A Competitor to Italy

It becomes evident that Italy is opposing Greece on account of Italian jealousy of a Greater Greece, a competitor in the eastern Mediterranean, while France fights Greece because England supports the Greek view. The vote of America, which has so often been cast in favor of Greece in this issue, is necessary to break the deadlock.

And the justice of the Greek claim is evident not only from the fact that France supported it against Italian opposition in 1919 and in 1920, not only from the fact that Italy signed the treaty of July 20, 1919, the note to Jugo-Slavia of January 20, 1920, with the provision that Greece is awarded Northern Epirus, including Korytsa, but also by the repeated public utterances and resolutions of the Senate, of former President Wilson and of President Harding.

#### PULP DRIVING ON PENOBCOT RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BANGOR, Maine—Pulp wood driving on the west branch of the Penobscot is over for the season, and the records show that there were sluiced through Ripogenus dam 263,000 cords of four-foot wood, equal to 134,000,000 board feet. All of this wood belongs to the Great Northern Paper Company, which has extensive mills at Millinocket and East Millinocket, further down the river; the greater part of it was cut on lands owned by the company, and its free movement was greatly facilitated by the vast improvements made in the driving of the west branch by the Great Northern Company, chiefly in the erection of the great dam at the foot of Cheunook Lake and just at the head of the far-famed Ripogenus Gorge.

By the erection of this dam, an impressive structure of concrete and steel, four lakes and five ponds were merged into one body of water, which varies from half a mile to several miles in width and is over 30 miles long. The dam, which is 25 feet high and 900 feet long, cost more than \$1,000,000, was three years in course of construction and was completed in 1918. It effectively controls the waters of the west branch, something never accomplished with the old wooden dam, and now the tremendous volume of the spring freshets, instead of rushing away idle to the sea, and, as often happened, causing destruction along the river from Cheunook to Bangor, is held in storage until such time as water is needed for the mills of the Great Northern or any of the other industries of the Penobscot.

The massive gates are operated by electrical power, generated by a gas engine, and with the turn of a wheel or the opening of a switch one of the men in the power house surrounding the dam can release the torrents or check their flow. This power house is electrically lighted and steam heated, and the crew in charge of the dam have a comfortable if somewhat lonely existence up there in the heart of the Maine wilderness.

#### SITUATION EASIER IN MALABAR DISTRICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, India (Tuesday) — The situation in the Malabar district is much quieter as a result of the repressive measures taken by the government. One large band and several small bands of rebels are still active. An attack by the rebels at Monnaghur and Phalghat was repulsed by the government forces. At Ponnani a military column arrested two leaders and 200 rebels.

The economic position along the Malabar coast is serious, consequent upon the great destruction of crops.

#### EXCESS PROFITS TAX WILL REMAIN

Senate Finance Committee Delays the Repeal of the Clause Till 1922, and Increases the Tax on Corporations to 15 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revision of the House revenue bill, leaving for final decision today the question of reducing or abolishing the transportation tax, is virtually completed by the Senate Finance Committee.

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, stated yesterday that it was the purpose of the framers to increase taxation so as to raise the amount of revenue provided by the Fordney bill, \$2,960,000,000 for the first year after enactment, to approximately \$3,200,000,000.

He explained that the revenue bill was not intended to be permanent legislation and that tax revision must be continued to keep pace with the changes in business and financial conditions.

#### Sale Tax Undecided

After an all day session at which the committee accepted various recommendations of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and disposed of the administrative features of the measure, Senator Penrose announced the bill "was on the verge of settlement."

The question of the sales tax is one of the few things, along with the transportation tax, that remains to be decided today before the committee hopes actually to conclude its work of reframing the House measure. At the request of the committee, Treasury experts worked late last night compiling more specific details regarding proposed reductions of expenditures by the War, Navy and Agriculture Departments, the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration, as the amount of revenue to be raised must, of course, depend upon the government's needs. Senator Penrose explained that reduction or abolishment of the transportation tax would depend of necessity on the economy program of the various executive departments.

The committee yesterday accepted Mr. Mellon's recommendations for the repeal of the capital stock tax as of July 1, 1922, and increased the corporation tax to 15 per cent. The tax, as fixed by the House was 12½ per cent and is 10 per cent at present.

#### Retrospective Clause Dropped

The provision in the House bill making the repeal of the excess profits tax effective next January 1, instead of retrospective to January 1, 1920, as recommended by Secretary Mellon, also was approved by the Finance Committee. It was computed that in rejecting Mr. Mellon's recommendation for the repeal on January 1, 1921, about \$250,000,000 would be gained, although the expiration of the tax on January 1, 1922, would mean a loss of \$450,000,000.

The proposed repeal of the capital stock tax will mean a loss of \$60,000,000, while the increase in the corporation tax will represent a gain of \$15,750,000.

The committee also agreed upon an increase of from 3 to 5 per cent in the candy tax, and upon the restoration of the transportation tax on express packages and oil. The former would raise an additional \$8,000,000 while the latter is estimated to bring about \$30,000,000.

The committee disagrees with the provision in the House bill exempting the salary of the President from the income tax, regardless of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held it was not taxable.

It accepted the provision in the House bill giving corporations the option of making income returns after January 1, 1922, by means of consolidated returns or by separate returns for each subsidiary.

Another provision accepted was that which extends the exemption of fraternal societies from making income tax returns.

The committee adopted the House provision exempting from tax the interest on foreign bank deposits of foreigners not having places of business in the United States. In accepting this, however, the committee extended the exemption to private banks.

#### Secrecy Opposed

Peoples Reconstruction League Seeks Public Hearing on Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The prospective revenue bill now before the Senate Finance Committee will increase unemployment, seriously enhance the high cost of living, and will be a serious blow to agriculture, as well as to all other legitimate industry," according to a statement issued last night by Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the Peoples Reconstruction League.

Mr. Marsh added that he would, if possible, get a court to mandamus the Senate Finance Committee into holding a public hearing on the bill, which is now being considered behind closed doors.

"Every real farm organization and every big labor organization is opposed to this revenue bill, and has demanded a heavy inheritance and transfer tax," said Mr. Marsh. "We are making every effort to pry open the doors of the Finance Committee, slammed in the face of the American

people, and to compel the committee to give a hearing.

"If this appeal fails we shall try to get a court mandamus to prevent this nefarious revenue bill from being voted out of committee without the public being given a chance to be heard."

#### IMMIGRATION LAW WILL BE UPHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Attacks upon the 8 per cent immigration law are being made with the specific intention of discrediting the law. Secretary Davis said yesterday, adding that efforts to bring the law into disrepute were more than likely to result in Congress shutting off immigration entirely.

Reiterating the statement made by President Harding in a letter to Representative Siegel of New York, that much of the trouble experienced in enforcing the law was caused by "dishonest" steamship lines bringing over more than the monthly quotas of each nationality, the Secretary of Labor declared also that many pitiful stories of the hardships worked by the law were circulated with the intention of discrediting the law.

"We are going to stand by the law," the Secretary said.

One Greek line so far has refused, it was said, to abide by agreements entered into between the government and other lines, which would prevent exceeding of quotas. Coincident with the Secretary's statement, the department announced a conference on immigration to be held here tomorrow or Friday and to be attended by Secretary Davis, Senator Calder of New York, Assistant Secretary Henning, Theodore Riesley, solicitor for the Labor Department; W. W. Husband, commissioner-general of immigration, and Representative Siegel.

#### SETTLEMENT SOUGHT IN OIL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California—Prospects are

for a settlement of the oil workers

strike, in which 8000 men walked out at midnight Sunday and reported by W. F. Yarlow, district counsel for the Oil Workers Union. The strike followed the refusal of certain oil operators to meet the workingmen in a conference, as proposed by federal and state agents. Federal mediators are here, but the operators refused to meet them to formulate a new wage scale, the former agreement having terminated September 1. Intimations from official sources among these operators have been received by the heads of the union, however, to the effect that such a conference, if proposed, would be entered into by the operators. Efforts are being made, in which the federal mediators are joining, to bring about these conferences.

Fridays affected by the strike and virtually idle as a result of it are Bakersfield, McKittrick, Mariposa, Fellows, Tatt, Coalinga, Lost Hills and Bell Ridge. The unions have established guards and patrols to prevent any radical or angered members of the unions from doing violence to the properties of any of the operators.

#### SINN FEIN EMISSARIES INTERVIEW PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. McGrath and Mr. Boland, the Sinn Fein emissaries, had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George today at Gairloch, and discussed some of the points in reference to the conference proposed in the British Government's last communication. They are returning to Dublin with Mr. Lloyd George's views for further consideration.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In reply to the address from the Convocation of York, King George says:

"It is the cause of deep and sacred relief, for which we owe thanks to God that in answer to my appeal a new sign of hope has arisen in Ireland. I pray that the promise of a new era now held out may be realized, and that my Irish people may be united one to another in peace and good will."

#### AMERICAN LEGIONERS RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John G.

Emery, national commander, and a party of members of the American Legion, who recently toured France and Belgium as guests of the French Government, returned yesterday on the steamer Leopoldina.

#### THEATRICAL

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE: Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. The Light Opera Sensation

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers

America's Prime Dame Comedienne

MUSICAL ROMANCE

MITZI Lady Billy

Nights and Sat. Mats., 50c to \$2.50

Pop. Wed. Mats., Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

ST. JAMES Eves. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Sat. 8:15. Sun. 2:15. Sat. 8:15. Sun. 2:15. Evening 8:15

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY, INC.

CLARENCE BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

With WALTER GILBERT & LEONA POWERS

Prices Mats. 25c to 60c—Eves. 27c to \$1.00

#### VILNA DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED SOON

Considerable Criticism, However, Is Leveled Against League's Agent's Seeming Bias in Favor of Poland's Claims

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

There is every indication that the long outstanding dispute between Poland and Lithuania regarding the future of Vilna and the surrounding territory will be settled soon. Paul Hymans, the former Belgian Foreign Minister, who is acting for the League of Nations as an intermediary in the Vilna dispute, has submitted a project which, though in its present form is far from acceptable to the Lithuanian Government, will, when somewhat revised and its ambiguities removed, form a basis on which discussions can proceed.

The Hymans document opens by stating: "Poland and Lithuania recognize their reciprocal independence and sovereignty. The two states recognize that they have common interests which make necessary the establishment between them of a system of cooperation, founded on special conventions and on the creation of permanent machinery for coordination."

If Mr. Hymans by "reciprocal independence and sovereignty" means the independence and sovereignty of Lithuania, then the whole matter can be settled in a few hours. But the wording of the text, either by inadvertence or design, is of such an ambiguous nature that the Lithuanian officials, to say nothing of the European and British press, suspect that the signing of this document in its present form would secure little real "independence" to this small state.

#### "AN INTERNATIONAL SCANDAL"

In drawing up his proposals for the future status of Lithuania, which includes Polish and Lithuanian as official languages, it is thought that Mr. Hymans has not been wholly free from a desire to meet French wishes in respect to the consolidation of the Polish state. Further color is lent to this view by his suggestion that Lithuania should be divided up into two cantons, a proposal that has been repudiated most emphatically by the Kovno Government as wholly impractical to any idea of Lithuanian independence. In fact, the additional proposal that both cantons should be placed under a joint council of foreign affairs with Poland, clearly indicates where Mr. Hymans' sympathies lie.

Altogether, the League of Nations is not considered to have been fortunate in its choice of a representative. Lord Robert Cecil is thought to have completely summarised the whole affair of Vilna and the way in which it has been handled when he alluded to it recently at Geneva as "an international scandal."

The League has had the matter in hand since March 4, and it is considered that little prestige can accrue to the League if the controversy is to be further prolonged owing to the bias of its representative. There seems to be little doubt that Lithuania will in the end gain possession of Vilna and her own sovereign independence, which fact even Poland is beginning to recognize. Therefore there seems less excuse than ever for Mr. Hymans' intransigent attitude, except as regards the indirect support he is receiving from France. Lithuanian authorities state they are willing and ready to meet Poland in every way possible, even to the extent of subscribing to article XI of the Hymans project, which says: "Lithuania shall assure to Poland free access to the sea and free transit. In addition the two countries shall come to an understanding whereby the port of Memel, while remaining under Lithuanian sovereignty, shall be at the disposal of Poland at all times in the same way as the Niemen for all classes of transport."

#### Change of Attitude Likely

The only exception that the Lithuanian authorities take is in the concluding clause which states that Memel shall be open for all classes of transport, including munitions and war material, which in effect nullifies

her independence, her sovereignty and renders her neutrality in cases of war impossible.

In view of the recently added moral strength that has been acquired by the League, due in part to satisfactory solution of the Aland Island dispute, the decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies to place the settlement of the Silesian question in its hands and finally the appeal of Albania to its good offices, it is thought that a much firmer stand will be possible.

And though it is not likely that any change will be made at this stage in their representative on the Vilna dispute, it is considered probable that the next few days will not only see a decided change in the attitude adopted by Poland, but Mr. Hymans, it is considered, will also recognize the advisability of reflecting the truer opinion of the League, and the world in general, regarding the future independence of Lithuania.

#### LEAGUE TAKES UP VARIOUS DISPUTES

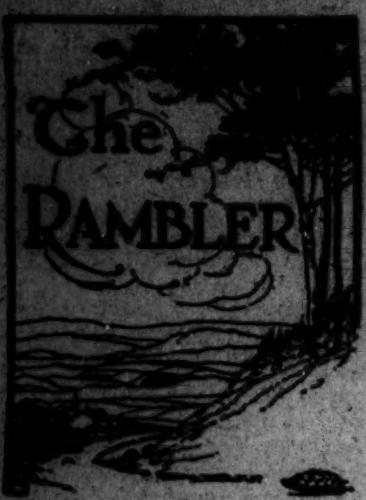
Proposal Made That Chile and Bolivia Should Submit Their Differences to Three Jurists—Work of Council Defended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—

The Assembly of the representatives of the League of Nations was today occupied with questions of procedure, and also with various disputes among the smaller nations. The period allowed for the Poles and Lithuanians to reply concerning the agreement proposed by Paul Hymans of Belgium having expired yesterday afternoon, the Poles accepted the proposal with reservations, but the Lithuanians, before replying, are awaiting the return of a courier sent to request instructions from Kovno.

Dr. van Karsbeek, the president of the Assembly, has proposed to the delegates from Bolivia and Chile to submit their differences to a committee of three jurists. Chile has accepted but Bolivia has asked its government for instructions.



## The Comic

George Meredith wrote a great deal, all of which is now collected, of course, but I rather think that the general reading public, even now that so much has been written about him, think of him only as the author of some remarkable novels with a style that in its way has not been equaled. But Meredith once wrote his well-known essay on the idea of comedy and it discussed pretty thoroughly the comic as we see it that speak the English language. There is, besides, a great deal in it about the Greek comedians and not a little about Molière, all of which we may read to our much profit. This is no place to write an essay or explain the somewhat subtle nature of the comic, one reason being that I could not do so if I tried, and if I could, it might take up too much valuable space. Nevertheless, gentle reader, we can agree that there are a great many comic sights in the world. If I said that there were a great many comic people, that might be too personal and therefore I shall not say it—suppose we say that there are many comic situations, only. If you remember Meredith's essay, a situation that strikes one man as comic, does not strike another in the same way. And there are some, who themselves supplying the comic to a situation, never in the world are aware that there is such a thing as the comic, but of these, again, it is not well to talk, or I may become personal.

Caricature is not necessarily comedy, though there are plenty of comic figures in caricature, but the really comic figures are not caricatures. When we speak of the "comic" supplement, we are more polite than we are critical, because the so-called comic supplement is simply a mass of exaggerations and monstrosities in raw colors. There is nothing comic about it, but the name. Some of the most grotesque situations and people are to be found in the comic supplement, and when they are highly colored, I think that their robes and prows are such as it is hard for me to imagine that Molière could have seen them. When I speak of Druids, I mean no disrespect to the prime minister of England or to those more or less mighty personages that had the playful habit of inducing their acquaintances to take the place of the fattest calf. They were very solemn people and I understand were in the habit of going through some of their more recherche rites by moonlight, a very romantic and picturesque custom, but one attended with inconvenience.

Perhaps my conception of the ancient Druids has been much affected by the assiduous reading when of tender years of that monumental work, "The Comic History of England," by Gilbert & Becket and illustrated by John Leech. As children will, I had heard of this rich and wonderful book, indeed had caught glimpses of it, and had longed to possess it, but did not, beholding it only in the collections of my youthful and more fortunate friends. But one glorious day there came to me, among a number of gift books, "The Comic History of England."

For years after that I used to study the illustrations at intervals of time and I can see the one of an English soldier of the fifteenth century entitled "English archer of the period, from such a rare old print." I admit that probably neither illustration nor legend would have fetched much of a price if offered for a colored supplement. And I have always remembered a very sensible reflection of the author, how that seeing in the spacious days of Elizabeth and the Merry Monarch there were no umbrellas and no caps, the gorgeous costumes of the gallants must have become sadly disgraced and dirty when the weather was bad. I think that is a fact that we often leave out of calculation. The color-loving, the artistic, the lover of the past, the curious in matters of costume, read enviously of the lovely, brilliant clothes that men wore then, of their apple green doublets and their rich silk hose and Spanish leather shoe. They never stop to think what a soggy mass of discouraged misery a man would become, be he never so brave a gallant, after he had spent an hour in the rain in such clothes. One becomes uncomfortable to picture it.

One of the practices of the ancient Druids, if I do not mistake, was to cut mistletoe at midnight (standard time) or at a certain quarter of the moon and I think that the "Comic History" says that was done with a golden sickle and points out what very poor work a golden sickle must have done. These long-bearded hierophants no doubt had a distinct object in doing this and obtained very remarkable results, but I am reminded of what Dickens says in his description of a scene on the stage where a character in the play cuts a stage flower or something of that sort from a stage tree and Dickens says that it resembles a piece of pickled cabbage. Not for one moment do I imply that an approved Druid, familiar with Stonehenge as you are with the sweet, shady side of Pall Mall,

would have any traffic with pickled cabbages, which do not go with long beards and flowing robes and golden sickles, because they, the pickled cabbages, lack distinction. But when I think about this favorite pastime of the Druids, I always am reminded of what Dickens says. He had a sense of the comic, but does not come as near to Meredith's conception of that quality as does Thackeray.

One of the historic comic situations is found in English parliamentary history when Edmund Burke in declaiming against the French Revolution and its authors (if it had any) threw upon the floor of the House a pike-head of the kind much favored in France. He was caricatured at the time in the act of throwing the implement away from him with a majestic poise, heightened rather than lessened by the repulsion that evidently possessed him.

He was a man, as an English writer has pointed out, without a sense of humor and so without a sense of pathos; no one with the slightest sense of the comic or the humorous could have done this in a parliamentary assembly and expected to be taken seriously, but the situation itself is comic and it was immediately so understood. Burke betrayed still more his lack of a sense of the largely comic when he wrote about Marie Antoinette. She was treated with cruelty and meanness by the extremists, no one denies that, but Burke ought to have understood that in a literary sense Marie Antoinette was an impossible figure in an allegory of martyrdom. There is nothing comic about her story, but there is a great deal that is comic in the attitude of Burke toward that story. It may take some temerity to say what may seem to decrease the pathos of the history of Louis XVI's Queen, but the situation of the physical suffering of an individual is quite another thing than that of an individual who represents a school of political and social thought and is thereby merged in that school. Burke disregarded one side of the story and made the Queen thereby what in no wise helped her side or added to historical accuracy.

J. H. S.

OLTON BROAD  
FOR BIRDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A proposal is on foot to systematize the control of Olton Broad, and incidentally to make it a sanctuary for wild birds. To anyone who knows the "broad," the series of inland lakes formed by the widening or "broadening" out of the rivers of East Anglia, the idea will make instant appeal. Some of the broads, like Wroxham, are expansive and deep, with sailing-water for large boats all over it; others are shallow; still others, like that of Dilham, where sailing matches were held so long ago, have become little more than tracks of watery reeds. But in spite of all these changes, in spite of the fact that where you saw a dozen sailing yachts 25 years ago, you see 100 today, the broads retain much of their primitive charm and beauty. The reed bushes tower aloft in profusion; flowers of a hundred varieties abound, sunsets such as are only to be seen in level districts delight the eye, and over all these broads reigns a stillness and a calm as if the landscape had been freshly created.

Olton Broad, it must be admitted, has lost something of this quietude, owing to its proximity to the busy port of Lowestoft. It stands only a pleasant two miles' walk from that town, on the little river Waveney. Every true Borrowian will remember the name, for hither came George Borrow to settle down in a house known as Olton Cottage. Borrow's "Bible Travels" in Spain were over, and he was bent on attaining fame by means of literature. As he sat in his cottage home he could occasionally hear the roar of the North Sea; from his summer house which he built as a study at the end of his garden he could look out over Olton Broad.

Timothy was adept in making scarecrows



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Timothy was adept in making scarecrows

seen on summer evenings down by the baystack at the bottom of the field stuffing out the framework of one of them with straw—very particular as to the shape of the shoulders, and stepping back at intervals like an artist painting a portrait to get a proper effect. He would cast a covetous eye on Miss Adair's skirts and coats even before they got to the stage of being discarded, and it came in the end to her having to take into consideration the ultimate destination of her clothes.

"Would your honor be able to spare me an old shawl to put on the Chinaman in the strawberries?" and almost before Miss Adair had decided to part with the garment she would see it decorating a picturesque figure wearing a hideous mask.

It was no wonder the birds would not venture near the fruit and the efficacy of the scarecrows was tested when one of them fell on his face and the blackbirds swooped down,

and as Timothy said, "made short work of the strawberries."

At one time the kitchen garden was draped, so to speak, with cords on which were hung a set of bells that had been discarded from the house in favor of more modern electrical appliances, but the sound made by them when stirred by the wind seemed to be rather agreeable to the birds than otherwise. The scarecrows, of which there were generally several in the garden, served also to keep off the trippers who would sometimes take a turn in the place leaving their tracks behind them in broken boughs and rooted up flowers.

"They'd need to pay that poor man a lot of money to stay there all day," said one of them, surveying from the fence on the opposite side of the field a realistic figure with a gun made out of a broomstick.

The Mayor was strongly of opinion that Olton Broad should be made a

sanctuary for wild birds, as had been done in other parts of the country. He pointed out that at the close of the war a large number of coots could be found on the broad; at the present time there was not a single coot there.

This tribute to his handiwork.

Other speakers were equally emphatic. One man who had known the broad for more than 40 years spoke of hundreds of wild fowl which had haunted it in years gone by, and referred, especially to the whooper swans flying about in its vicinity. The movement for unified control is well on its way to success, and not the least of its achievements will be that it has made Olton Broad the sanctuary for birds which it should have been these many years ago.

## AN IRISH GARDEN

THE MISTRESS OF  
DEER ISLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The afternoon shadows were lengthening as our car swung round a curve on the road between Newburyport and Amesbury, Massachusetts; and we came into sight of Deer Island, the rustic retreat made famous by Harriet Prescott Spofford, the author. To the right flowed the winding silver Merrimack; to the left a great wall of pines and firs screened the river from view; and away toward the horizon stretched broad meadows, ending in a background of shrubbery and trees. The various shades of green we saw, ranging from the yellowish-green of the sun-burnt grass to the purplish-emerald of the distant trees, would have made a beautiful Corot picture.

In a trice we had crossed the chain bridge and had alighted on Deer Island and approached the gray homestead that for more than fifty years has been noted for the hospitality of its mistress. The wicker gate clicked softly as we closed it, and at the door we were met by Mrs. Richardson, one of Mrs. Spofford's sisters. She invited us around to the west side of the house, and there on the vine-covered veranda where Whittier and Emerson, Holmes and Lowell had passed many a pleasant hour we watched the Merrimack flow lazily by that afternoon early in September. A carpet of mossy green swept down to its rocky ledge. Squirrels were frisking on the lawn and scampering from tree to tree. A clump of golden-glow brightened a corner by the veranda. Around us lay all the beauty of nature. Mrs. Spofford has recreated in poetry and in prose. We could easily imagine the beauty of an evening at Deer Island-on-the-Merrimack with pine trees silhouetted against the cool western sky; the moon leaning above the eastern horizon where the Merrimack meets the sea; and the ever varying sunset reflected in all the glory of the crimson afterglow.

"When I was a girl," said Mrs. Richardson whimsically in opening the conversation, "I disliked being called Harriet Prescott Spofford's sister. I wanted to be known by my own name. Once I voiced my grievance to one of my sister's guests. 'That's nothing,' he returned. 'How would you like to be me? I am known in the world only as the husband of Rose Terry Cooke.'

"Another time," continued Mrs. Richardson, "after I had been introduced to the usual formula, the host tactfully volunteered the additional information that I had no talent."

"Yes," I replied, "I was the last of seven children, and it all oozed out before it got to me."

"As to my sister's talent, I think she largely inherited it from our mother, who, when we were children, occasionally wrote but never published anything. Harriet began to write as a schoolgirl when she was attending the Pinkerton Academy. Her first story to appear in 'The Atlantic Monthly' was 'In a Cellar.' The editor, James Russell Lowell, thought it must be a translation from some French writer, because nothing to equal its beauty of style had ever before been contributed by an American. It was not until Thomas Wentworth Higginson, an old friend of our family, vouched for its authenticity that Lowell accepted it for 'The Atlantic.'

"Richard Spofford, my sister's husband, was not a writer, but he was one of the most brilliant orators and finest lawyers in equity Essex County has ever produced," said Mrs. Richardson in reply to our question as to whether Mrs. Spofford's husband had also been literary.

"A few years after his marriage to my sister Mr. Spofford bought this quaint old house. The place was naturally romantic, but he made it what it is now. My sister always enjoyed meeting people, and she has entertained many famous visitors, in this house. The last literary soiree she held was a year ago at the Ludlow, in Boston. Of all her visitors I remember Whittier best. I suppose it's because so often out for a walk he would stop at Deer Island for an informal call. There was a mutual admiration. Whittier would address poems to my sister, and she would address poems to him.

"Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, was another of my sister's famous visitors. One Sunday he offered to be my escort to church. How embarrassed I felt, when he came down stairs, dressed in a motley brown suit, a yellow shirt, and wearing a magenta tie!

"To add to this Bohemian-like incongruity he wore his hair in long curly. I felt so mortified because of his appearance that at church I insisted on sitting in a back pew. After the service, to add further to my chagrin, he refused to leave the church until every one else had passed out.

I believe he dressed in that erratic fashion on purpose, because I heard later that after he went to London he cut off his curly and dressed like a civilized person."

"At one time the kitchen garden was draped, so to speak, with cords on which were hung a set of bells that had been discarded from the house in favor of more modern electrical appliances, but the sound made by them when stirred by the wind seemed to be rather agreeable to the birds than otherwise. The scarecrows, of which there were generally several in the garden, served also to keep off the trippers who would sometimes take a turn in the place leaving their tracks behind them in broken boughs and rooted up flowers.

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This tribute to his handiwork.

gold. New England background to bring out all its intensities of tint, all its splendors of light."

On our departure Mrs. Richardson invited us into the house to see Mrs. Spofford's study and the drawing room. By the window of the study stood the wing chair, familiar to all who have seen photographs of Mrs. Spofford taken in late years. The rooms were filled with all kinds of mementos. Over a secretary hung a medallion of Robert Louis Stevenson, presented Mrs. Spofford by Saint-Gaudens. Two pictures in the drawing room especially attracted attention. One was an oil painting of her favorite Merrimack. The other was a steel engraving of some desert scene, which some anonymous admirer of Mrs. Spofford's "Desert Sands" had sent her.

me wherever I go," the flower man remarked with a smile as I, at last, handed him back the glasses. "It makes such a difference. You see such a lot of things you don't notice at once in the flowers, and you find out their characteristics, too. They are wonderfully interesting—flowers. Such companions, you know. You should be explained, is a long, narrow, shallow canoe, or shell, with a deck, in the middle of which is a hole just large enough to admit the body of its occupant. This occupant wears a jacket, laced tightly about the wrists and the head, and fitted so closely to the ring of the kayak that the man can capsized and right himself again without getting wet, and without letting a drop of water into the boat.

It needs a good deal of practice to sit in such a boat, to say nothing of managing it in all weathers. One explorer watched a friend of his who got into one for the first time. He capsized four times within two minutes. No sooner was he got upon even keel and let go again, than he again stood on his head with the bottom of the kayak in the air.

Greenlanders begin their practice early, and develop wonderful skill. Nobody is an expert kayak-man until he has mastered the art of righting himself after capsizing. A thorough expert will do this without an arm by the help of his throwing-sticks, or even by one arm alone. The height of the accomplishment is reached when he does not even need to use the flat of his hand, but can keep it clenched. To show that this can readily be done, an Eskimo has been seen to take a stone in his clenched hand before capsizing, and come up with it still in his grasp.

Such a man is prepared to defy almost any weather. If the sea is very heavy he lays the broad side of the kayak to it, holding the paddle flat out on the windward side, pressing it against her deck, bends forward and lets the wave roll over him; or else he throws himself on his side toward it, resting on his flat paddle, and rights himself again when it has passed.

Some experts have recourse to a still prettier feat of seamanship. As the sea curls over them they voluntarily capsizes; receive it on the bottom of the kayak, and when it has passed right themselves again.

## The Letter Writer in Florence

There is a small man in Florence who sits all day long in a quiet corner of the piazza under a colonnade behind a little table. He is the scrivano, or public letter writer, the secretary of those who cannot read or write for themselves.

Every morning by 9 o'clock he is at his post, with his old-fashioned desk before him, his pen and ink pot and paper; and there he sits all day waiting for his clients, until at dusk he houses chair and table in a neighboring courtyard, and disappears until next day.

A survival from olden times, when reading and writing were the rare accomplishments of a limited few, he still must and their work scanty and irregular in these days of widespread education and government schools; but even so, among those whose youth dates back to days previous to the establishment of communal schools, there are many who are illiterate, and it is usually such who resort, as in old days, to the public letter writer, if so be that they have no son or daughter or grandchild to wield the pen for them at home.

On market days, especially, when the peasants come in from the country, is the scrivano likely to find his services in request for the reading and writing of notes of sale and purchase, or the inditing of letters to some far-off daughter or son. But even in the last ten years or so, the number of clients has waned greatly, and much of the time one may see Sor Simona sitting idle now, looking out across the sunny piazza from his shaded place behind the little ink-stained desk.

## The International Ginkgo Tree

One of the exports from Japan which has met universal favor and unqualified approval in Europe and America is the Ginkgo tree. You will see hardly a public park on the continent or in England without it, and, as for American cities, "Jinkgo" is one of the park commissioners' standbys. Washington, District of Columbia, has adopted it as its "official street tree"—whatever that means. Because it is so hardy under city conditions—that explains its popularity, in part. It is also a large and tall tree, peerless for shade.

Its name has proved almost impregnable to western tongues. Some one has said that to get two tree experts who will agree on the spelling, "you would have to go to Japan—and there they dodge the issue and draw a picture." Ginkgo, ginkgo, jinkgo, ginko, jinko—aré a few occidental variations of the puzzle. Many tactful persons have adopted "Maidenhair Tree," as a way out—its long-petioled leaves are quite the shape of the so-called maidenhair fern of American woods. Although classified botanically among the "evergreens" or "conifers," it is deciduous, and its cone is not a cone at all, but a fruit-like covered seed.

III

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## MINE OWNERS ASK DELAY OF INQUIRY

Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the West Virginia Investigating Committee, Declares He Will Go to Bottom of Mingo Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the West Virginia mine disturbances, served notice yesterday on miners and operators alike that he intended to get at the bottom of the whole trouble before he is through with the official inquiry into conditions in the Mingo and Logan districts.

Immediately upon his return to Washington yesterday, Senator Kenyon called a meeting of his committee for this morning. At this meeting a vote will be taken on whether the committee should proceed to the scene of the troubles on September 18 or thereafter.

If the committee decides to postpone their departure for Huntington, West Virginia, it will be for the reason that the members feel that their presence on the scene at this time might influence the Mingo trials and the grand jury investigation of the Logan County shootings which is about to begin.

On the other hand, the members of the committee are impatient to go immediately to the scene of the recent civil war. It was their original thought that their presence in the troubled area might serve to influence the miners and operators to adjust their difficulties amicably, or at least to lessen the disorders.

### Operators Oppose Inquiry

Senator Kenyon declared last night that the question of immediate departure, in view of the legal proceedings now under way was one to which the committee must devote serious consideration. He said that he did not wish to interfere with the due process of the law but if a way could be found in which the committee could conduct its inquiry without influencing too much the trials now in progress, the members undoubtedly would leave on September 18, the original date agreed upon.

Mine operators are conducting an active campaign to prevent the committee from prosecuting its investigation at this time. But aside from a possible postponement of the West Virginia trip these paces will have no effect upon the committee members. The latest telegram received by Senator Kenyon was from E. T. Vinson, general counsel for the operators, who stated that the presence of his committee would "seriously embarrass" the trials in Mingo and the grand jury investigation in Logan County.

Senator Kenyon is looking to the future more than to the immediate conditions, declaring that the committee must determine upon a permanent solution of the labor troubles rather than seek some measure of temporary relief.

### Responsibility Must Be Fixed

"I am going to get at the whole truth of the West Virginia trouble before I am through," said Senator Kenyon. "What I want to arrive at more than anything else is a real remedy for the conditions that have existed in the coal fields in that State."

"I have under consideration the creation of an industrial commission, something like the War Labor Board we once had. The responsibility for the recent civil war must be fixed and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of it."

Senator Kenyon expressed himself as firmly opposed to the methods of the operators in suppressing their employees. "The use of gunmen, both as private detectives and as deputy sheriffs, is a practice that makes for trouble," he declared. "It should be stopped for all time."

Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, a member of the committee, is anxious to get to the scene of the recent trouble. He hesitates about the advisability of going immediately, however, in view of the pending trials. Himself a former miner, his sympathies are clearly with the miners. He declared that he intended to make careful inquiry into the living conditions of the employees, in the hope of improving their conditions of life.

### Telegram of Operator

Senator Kenyon was busy all day studying reports on the situation and reviewing previous testimony taken by his committee before the recess. He declined to comment on the flood of telegrams he received from the operators other than to say that they will be given due consideration by his committee today. The telegram sent by Mr. Vinson reads as follows:

"The trials of men indicted for murder and arson in connection with the Mingo trouble are now in process in Mingo County and it will take several weeks to conclude them. The prosecuting attorney of that county has asked me to urge upon your committee to postpone your coming for a further investigation until after the trials are concluded. All the lawyers of the operators who are acquainted with the details of the conditions in Mingo County are engaged in these trials. Myself and other two representing operators know comparatively nothing of these details and could give your committee but little, if any, assistance."

"I am informed that the grand jury of Logan County will be in session after tomorrow to investigate the recent insurrection directed toward that county. The presence of your com-

mittee here to carry on its further investigation at this time would seriously embarrass the trials in Mingo and the grand jury investigation in Logan. I want, therefore, to urge upon the committee to postpone its further investigation until these local matters are concluded."

## MORE WORK IN NAVY YARDS IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Secretary of the Navy announced yesterday that efforts will be made by the Navy Department to run the navy yards of the country on a six-day week basis instead of the five-day basis. The cutting of appropriations for the navy by Congress made it necessary to drop one day's work a week, but now that wages of employees have been cut, in compliance with the recommendation of the General Wage Board, it is possible that the Navy Department may see its way to giving the employees work for six days a week.

"The wage reduction will go into effect on September 16 and Secretary Denby said yesterday that no further action would be taken on the appeals of the employees. In his opinion the cut was necessary under the economy plan of the Administration, and the new scale would not compare unfavorably with rates paid outside the navy yards.

The employees will accept the reduction without further protest pending a reply to an appeal sent to President Harding, in which it was alleged that "injustices are being imposed upon navy yard employees in the guise of economy."

The wages received by a first-class machinist in the navy yard under the new scale will not support a family of five, according to the American standard approved by the Department of Labor, it is claimed.

Employees in navy yards all along the Atlantic coast have taken action similar to the local men according to officials of the machinists' union. Telegrams have been received from union organizations at the Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk yards by union officials here, stating that the employees have adopted resolutions protesting against the wage cut.

## SAVING ESTIMATED IN EARLY DELIVERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—By providing earlier delivery of registered bank mail in New York City, Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, has estimated that a saving of \$100 a day in interest charges, on the basis of 5½ per cent, is being effected to the business community of the city.

The bank reports that an average of \$6,000,000 daily is collected through the Clearing House on the day of receipt, which, under the old conditions, would have been received too late for clearing," Mr. Hays stated. "On July 1 the Post Office Department arranged to have this class of mail made up in direct sacks, either at the place of origin, or so arranged in transit and sent direct to the postal stations in the financial district without going through the general post office. This method saves considerable handling and often avoids 24 hours' delay by getting the mail into the Clearing House before 10 a. m., the time when transactions for that day close.

The Federal Reserve Bank reports that during two weeks immediately preceding the inauguration of the direct-pouch method the sum of approximately \$800,000 a day was deferred in the United States Treasurer's account. Checks received from the Treasurer have been collected on the day of receipt and immediate credit given therefor. At 5½ per cent, this would be equal to \$100 per day, saving in interest charge. The amount collected would be even greater during those periods of each year when the volume of transactions are larger than the period under review.

"The Federal Reserve Bank also reports that the hour gained in dispatching mail permits it to forward \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 daily to western ports on the 'Twentieth Century,' which would indicate a daily saving to business interests in our district of about \$75 to \$150."

## STRIKING UNIONS DENIED REHEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois

—Unless strikes called by several unions in the building trades because of dissatisfaction over the wage awards made by Judge K. M. Laddis are ended before tomorrow, contractors, through their two associations, will declare Chicago an "open shop" town, it was indicated here yesterday.

This movement followed the cancellation by Judge Laddis of his order granting a rehearing on the awards. At his summer home at Burt Lake, Michigan, Judge Laddis had approved an appeal for a rehearing from Thomas S. Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, but was followed by a protest from E. M. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers Association, notifying the judge of the fact that the unions, by refusing to abide by the award, had violated the arbitration agreement.

Judge Laddis said he had not heard that any unions were on strike when he granted the rehearing, and replied that any further hearing, under the conditions, would be futile. President Kearney spent the day trying to persuade the striking union leaders to get their men back to work.

Under the open shop agreement, if the employers carry out their threat, union and non-union men will be hired indiscriminately. With widespread unemployment they figure there will be no shortage of labor.

## PROCEDURE FIXED FOR FARM LOANS

War Finance Corporation Lays Down Rules Under Which Advances Will Be Made in Aid of Agricultural Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The procedure and general rules under which loans will be considered by the War Finance Corporation under the recently enacted legislation authorizing government loan and advances, have been set forth in a circular letter which has been sent to banks, trust companies, farmers' organizations and every financial institution in the agricultural sections of the United States. A statement regarding these terms as issued by the War Finance Corporation follows:

"To facilitate the handling of the advances and to afford the necessary assistance as quickly as possible, the corporation has created committees in the agricultural and live-stock sections of the country whose chief duties will be to consider applications from banks, bankers, and trust companies in the first instance, and pass upon the collateral offered. These applications will be forwarded to the corporation at Washington with the recommendations of the committees. As loans to banks under this section will represent the discount of agricultural and live-stock paper, one of the chief functions of the committee will be to consider the adequacy of the security offered. Experienced bankers and business men qualified to pass upon such collateral will compose the committees. The members of the committees have been selected, and announcement will be made when acceptance of appointments have been received. They will serve without compensation for their services.

"An agricultural purpose upon which loans may be based is described in the circular as any purpose connected with the growing, harvesting, preparation for market, and marketing of agricultural products, or the raising, fattening and marketing of live stock. Loans may be made to banks which have made advances for these purposes, or which may have discounted or rediscounted agricultural paper.

"Make efforts to give work first to Milwaukee family men, then for other Milwaukeeans, letting it be known that outsiders cannot expect work here until all local men are placed;

"unemployed and employers who have jobs to register with the state employment bureau; start all public works as soon as possible; push building of civic centers; define zoning and city planning ordinances, but take advantage of emergency to weaken these undertakings; give active and unequalled support to movement to provide homes which workers can buy on easy payments; call special session of Legislature to provide 1923 road program; declaration that now is the time to begin private buildings as prices will be no lower in spring; manufacturers should take advantage of present conditions to put their plants in a high state of efficiency; owners of houses and other buildings urged to begin immediately repairs and improvements; grant water and fire protection to buildings outside city; induce railroads to carry on track elevation and depression; the public should not retrench on ordinary expenditures.

"A questionnaire is being prepared in which employers will be questioned with regard to the feasibility of part-time employment and whether their workers are willing to accept the expedient.

## STATE SCHOOLS TO EMPHASIZE CIVICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon

—A voluntary committee has been appointed by Gov. E. W. Olcott for the purpose of developing a state-wide plan of Americanization, particularly among foreigners who are about to become citizens. The Governor says: "It is important that every literate in America who has the privilege of voting be taught to read and write. Further, it is important that he know the underlying principles of our government and come into full comprehension of our national ideals. It must be kept in mind that every plan for Americanization includes a full opportunity for every boy and girl in Oregon to get such an education as will permit him to give back to the Commonwealth the right sort of service as a citizen."

"The state Board of Education is notifying the principals of the various high schools throughout the State that henceforth civics will take the place of English history in the third year of high school and that American history will extend throughout the entire fourth year. This means that hereafter no boy or girl may be graduated from a standard four-year high school who has not had two years of American history and civics."

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"The state Board

## 'BREAKDOWN' OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Survey in Cleveland Shows Small Fines Often Free Criminals, Quality of Judges Lowered, and Perjury Threatening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—"The survey of criminal justice which has been conducted in the City of Cleveland, is, so far as is known, the first time that scientific methods have been applied in the United States to appraise the courts," said Herbert B. Ehrmann, one of the Massachusetts attorneys yesterday, making full report of the survey to the people of Cleveland. For some years public protest has been rising against what was recognized as a disgraceful failure on the part of the criminal courts to administer justice. Consequently last winter the Cleveland Foundation undertook to uncover all facts pertaining to the operation of the city's courts and to place the authoritative information thus obtained directly into the hands of the people.

Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, both of the Harvard Law School took over the direction of the survey. That part of the investigation dealing with the criminal courts themselves, both municipal and county, was done by Mr. Ehrmann and Reginald Heber Smith, the latter being the author of "Justice and the Poor." Other sections of the survey are: police administration, by Raymond Fosdick, author of "American Police Systems"; protection, by Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati; penal and correctional institutions, by Burdette G. Lewis, state commissioner of institutions, New Jersey. The Cleveland Foundation is said to be the oldest and largest of local foundations. It was designed to receive and administer estates and parts of estates left for the benefit of the community, and to assist charitable, educational and research work. At present it is using its resources in large scale social studies of the community. The survey of criminal justice is of greater importance than anything yet undertaken by the foundation.

### First Survey of Kind

Dean Pound is writing the summary of the entire survey, which will be completed some time in November. It was the first section of the report of the survey, dealing with the criminal courts, which was presented yesterday to the citizens of Cleveland by Mr. Smith. This section of the survey was planned and the summary and recommendations written by Mr. Smith, while the field work was done by Mr. Ehrmann, with considerable assistance on the part of Dr. C. E. Gehke, University of Wisconsin, as statistical director.

A survey of this kind, of a system of criminal justice, having no precedent in method or in aims made it a pioneer undertaking, Mr. Ehrmann said. Every available record of every description in every division of the court administration was carefully studied. Judges, prosecuting attorneys, other lawyers, clerks, and so on, were interviewed. It was not known what would prove of value and what would not. Many charts and statistical tables were prepared which turned out to be important in the determination of facts, and many charts were useless.

### Methods Are Obsolete

Two conclusions of the surveyors having to do with fundamentals are: first, that methods of administration of justice in Cleveland's criminal courts have become obsolete and complex, and are known only by the professional criminal lawyer who can manipulate the law and the legal machinery almost as he pleases with little fear of molestation; second, that carelessness exists on the part of the citizenship toward the activities of the courts, private interests rather than public welfare getting the attention. This was found to be especially true in the election of judges, in the conviction of crime, in probation and so on.

The survey brought out that altogether eight avenues to freedom have been used to an unusual degree, that the "police court ring," and the methods they use to get their clients released are through nolle prosequi, paroles, motions in mitigation, suspensions of sentence and the like.

Mr. Ehrmann stated that from 1912 to 1916 the number of cases paroled climbed to 55 per cent; that the records showed that criminals would quickly plead guilty and then receive a parole, and then, when public opinion rose to the point of protest and paroles decreased to 7 per cent of the cases, the criminals finding their way to escape blocked in this direction, stopped pleading guilty and began to pull the strings centering in the office of the prosecuting attorney, and soon an increase in the number of releases through nolle prosequi began to offset the decrease in paroles, until the number of releases by this latter method approximated the high mark under the parole method.

### Criminals Go Free

The result of the almost unlimited use of these methods of escape has resulted in permitting criminals with long records to go free on serious charges by paying small fines or receiving suspended sentences. The real evil of the bail bond situation is not the easy bail which they receive, but the practice of the disreputable bondsman exploiting the poor and using frequent continuance to wear out the prosecuting witness.

One of the charts prepared under the survey shows that, whereas before the non-partisan election of judges went into effect in 1910, the judges for the most part were men of experience and honor, those who have

gone into office since have, in the majority of cases, been extremely young and inexperienced and have often been sadly lacking in respectability in the eyes of the people. The surveyors found a progressive deterioration in the quality of the bench over the last 10 years. It is pointed out that the judges lack force of character and courage, and are forced by fear of defeat in election to play to the newspapers and put up a big front on the public platform; the safeguards of nonpartisanship have impaired the ability of the judges. Mr. Smith and Mr. Ehrmann recommend that the Bar Association take a much stronger part in the selection of the judges.

### Longer Judicial Terms

The recommendation relative to the election of judges is in three parts: That the judges have longer terms with each reelection; that at election a judge, running for reelection, run against his own record rather than against other candidates; that there be a joint committee of the parties, the citizens at large and the Bar Association in the nomination of new candidates.

The report recommends a large number of changes in the structure and methods of the court system in Cleveland, one or two of them requiring amendment of the State Constitution. In particular they would combine the criminal side of the municipal and the city courts, along the lines of the consolidation in Detroit; they would abolish the grand jury; they would add a number of safeguards to the election of judges, and, if it were possible in Ohio, they would return to the old method of appointing the judiciary instead of choosing them by election.

The surveyors found that perjury is one of the fundamental weaknesses of the system of justice in Cleveland and this can be corrected, they declare, only by a realization on the part of the community that it threatens the whole fabric of justice. They found also that dissatisfaction with the jury system is almost unanimous, but here again the only thing that will redeem the jury is an improvement in the willingness of the citizens to serve on juries.

Mr. Smith in his summary of the report warns the community that widespread disrespect for law is to be blamed as much as anything else for the almost complete breakdown of criminal justice.

### MAYOR BLAMED FOR LACK OF SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Testimony before the Meyer investigating committee shows that the pre-election promise of John F. Hylan, Mayor of the city, of a seat for every public school pupil, was not carried out, and that no effective work has been done to remove fire hazards in school buildings.

The Gary plan schools have been eliminated, but there are as many double session schools under the Ettinger plan. The Gary plan schools were attacked by the Mayor as a campaigner, but his Board of Education president testified that about the only difference between that plan and the Ettinger scheme was that the latter included no shopwork and required less hours away from the class rooms.

The Hylan administration has spent \$15,000,000 for new schools, but has not held its own in preventing increase in part-time periods.

Committee counsel charges 7535 fire law violations against 495 of the 695 school buildings, the cause being lack of the \$4,000,000 needed to remove the hazards. It was also testified that efforts to speed up school construction failed because of lack of coordination between city and school officials.

### WOMEN VOTERS BEGIN DISARMAMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An intensive state-wide campaign for disarmament was begun here yesterday at a meeting called by the New York State League of Women Voters and attended by representatives of 12 women's organizations. A committee was chosen to formulate a plan of organizing every unit in the State to carry on educational work for disarmament. The committee, made up of active suffrage workers, decided to hold street meetings throughout the city, also block parties, and to employ various other methods which proved effective for suffrage.

They plan to have every meeting adopt resolutions to be telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, urging that the conference actually accomplish something; that it remain in session until it achieves something constructive in armament limitation. They mean to give out informative literature wherever possible, to use posters and literature in stores and to take booths at expositions for its distribution. It is planned so to flood the conference with demands for accomplishment that its members will realize that the public understands the issue at stake and is keeping close watch upon them.

### LIQUOR MOVE IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A movement was launched in the Louisiana Legislature at Baton Rouge on Monday night declaring for a modification of the Volstead act by asking Congress to amend that act to the extent of permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. One resolution of the character was introduced in the Senate, and another in the House. Thus far the prohibitionists have not introduced any of their proposed measures.

## AMERICAN NEGROES TO VISIT AFRICA

Pilgrimage Fostered by National Baptist Convention in Chicago Declared to Offer Opportunity for Research and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An excursion by some 300 American Negroes to Liberia, Africa, the Negro republic fostered by people in the United States, was declared to be practically assured following a large number of enlistments obtained at the national Baptist convention, attended by 5000 Negroes from all parts of the country. This trip is to be made on the invitation of C. D. B. King, President of Liberia. The visitors will be expected to take part in the grand pageant of native races on December 25, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the republic.

It is proposed to charter the steamship Tunisian of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, for the trip. The sailing date is December 3, and the return January 17, 1922. Each tourist will pay his own way, a sum of approximately \$750. That the Negroes have the money could not be doubted by anybody who had an opportunity to count the automobiles lining both sides of the street for a block in front of the convention hall. They were mostly the big, expensive makes of cars, too.

### A Traditional Bond

"Haven't we every reason on earth for going back to Africa for a visit?" asked Lewis Garnett Jordan of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the convention, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Isn't it strange that for 250 years there were excursions from Africa, free to us, bringing the nude savage in chains to serve as a slave, but that no one has thought of an excursion to carry the children of those poor enslaved people back to see their fatherland?"

"We are in touch with more than 500 persons who have thought of going. Of these, 300 say they are going. We find it very difficult to have them remember that a ship to Africa is not like a street car—pay as you enter. A ship for so important a cruise will need months for preparation, so that those who are going are required to tell us by payment for their tickets and not by a long letter telling how much they are interested in Africa."

"The West Africa tour means a new day for Africa, commercially and religiously. It offers an opportunity to the thoughtful American Negro farmer and wide-awake business man, the expanding teacher, and the preacher with missionary zeal and a vision.

### Educational Possibilities

"The West Africa tour means the broadening of the vision of the American Negro in a way that nothing has done for half a century. The help which will come to all who go will be felt by their children for a hundred years to come."

"Neither the landing of the Pilgrims nor the coming of our fathers to Jamestown, Virginia, will be dwelt upon more by the historian in the coming years than will be this tour to Africa."

The American-African Tourist Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which city the boat is to start, is handling the arrangements. A prospectus of the excursion describes it as an ideal winter cruise of 45 days, to be conducted in connection with the trade exhibit and convocation of chiefs at Monrovia, Liberia. They will visit the Canary Islands, Dakar, Senegal, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas, Liberia, Cape Verde Islands, and Bermuda Islands.

"At the trade exhibit," says the prospectus, "the African interior, with all its untold natural splendor, will be on display. Natives of all tribes will appear in tribal costume in a typical native village. Native handiwork will be on sale."

### ACTION AGAINST FIREARMS IS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Revocation of all licenses for the sale of pistols and revolvers in Boston was voted at the last meeting of the City Council, subject to approval by the Mayor. There are said to be 100 such licenses in existence. This action follows considerable agitation against the promiscuous sale of firearms by dealers throughout the State. There is a state law which makes it compulsory for a person to get a permit to carry a revolver or pistol from the police authorities, but there is nothing to prevent a firearms dealer from selling to anybody.

The situation was called to the attention of the last Legislature and a committee was appointed to make an investigation and report with recommendations for action.

Criminals Go Free

The result of the almost unlimited use of these methods of escape has resulted in permitting criminals with long records to go free on serious charges by paying small fines or receiving suspended sentences. The real evil of the bail bond situation is not the easy bail which they receive, but the practice of the disreputable bondsman exploiting the poor and using frequent continuance to wear out the prosecuting witness.

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gone into office since have, in the majority of cases, been extremely young and inexperienced and have often been sadly lacking in respectability in the eyes of the people. The surveyors found a progressive deterioration in the quality of the bench over the last 10 years. It is pointed out that the judges lack force of character and courage, and are forced by fear of defeat in election to play to the newspapers and put up a big front on the public platform; the safeguards of nonpartisanship have impaired the ability of the judges.

### ALIEN POLL TAX IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, believes that what he calls the national plot of corporate interests to crush organized Labor through the open shop campaign has failed. Addressing the convention of the United Textile Workers of America here, he also said that organized Labor must have unity in fact and at heart, or it cannot expect the "great profiteers and the open shopper" to have respect for it.

It is learned that following the convention a union drive will be conducted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the south. Organized Labor says it has been especially hard hit by the open shop campaign in the south. Lockouts in the textile industry there in January were followed by strikes in many places, particularly in North Carolina, against 40 and 50 per cent wage reductions, and an attempt to lengthen the 48-hour week to 50 and 56. Mr. Gompers himself is to direct the organization campaign in Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 22.

James Barrett, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, said that the strike there had not been a failure in fact, though it had seemed to fail. The workers won the main point, preservation of war-time wages, hours and conditions, and the experience had molded the five big state federations in the south into stronger solidarity.

"We aim to accomplish our results day by day," said Mr. Gompers, "not by a cataclysm of revolution, but by orderly, rational progress. But we do not propose to go down again into the abyss of misery where the laborer first drudged for a pittance in the form of food and then later for something with which he could buy food and shelter, hardly sufficient to keep up his physical powers of work.

"About a year ago a reduction of wages of 32½ per cent was offered to the textile workers, and because of the condition of your industry, you accepted. Then the employers saw that it was quite easy to reduce the wages and they tried it again. And they tried it again and again and again until they have driven the manhood and womanhood of the textile industry to desperation and fight.

"The management of the textile industry will have a fight on their hands unless they treat with the representatives of this organization, recognizing the right of the men and women who labor to speak through representatives of their own choosing, collective bargaining."

### FULL COOPERATIVE INQUIRY ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Through investigation of all the affairs of the Cooperative Society of America, the activities of its three trustees, Harrison Parker, John Coe and N. A. Hawkenson, and its present financial condition as to assets and liabilities, is to be made by C. B. Morrison, master in chancery, at a hearing set to begin next Monday morning. Mr. Morrison will act under orders from Judge E. A. Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the District Court in the place of Judge K. M. Landis, who declared that he was prejudiced against the society because of its use of his name in the sale of stock.

Victories on points of law regarding jurisdiction in various suits in the Cook County courts during the past year have prevented an examination of the actual conditions of the society. The trustees refused to make the financial statements customary among large stock enterprises of this character. It is alleged to have sold some \$18,000,000 worth of "beneficial interests," but the holders of securities have never been informed as to its

use of its sale of stock.

There is no possible escape from the conclusion that in view of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan, the alien poll tax law is ineffectual for any purpose with relation to any citizen of Japan."

### MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

The Finest Hats in Three Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine—Two more sardine factories have just opened and the city is commencing to take on a far more busy appearance than it has had for nearly a year. There are indications of plenty of suitable sized herring in the bays and every prospect of a general opening of other eastern Maine canneries now that the supply of fish is assured.

### SARDINE FACTORIES OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—An test of the new Public Service Commission's power to order production of public service corporation books and papers was involved yesterday in the refusal of the New York and Queens County Gas Company to produce certain books in connection with the resumption of the hearings on the company's application for a revision of rates.

The commission has recognized the city as a proper party to the proceedings, against the objection of the company, and it was at the city's request that the subpoena was issued. The hearings have been adjourned pending a test of the commission's powers.

### TEST OF NEW PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A test of the new Public Service Commission's power to order production of public service corporation books and papers was involved yesterday in the refusal of the New York and Queens County Gas Company to produce certain books in connection with the resumption of the hearings on the company's application for a revision of rates.

English dyes are finding an increasing market here, but as yet the range of British colors has not been great enough to take much of the business. Furthermore, some of the English colors, on a money-value basis, have not yet been able to compete with the American and so-called Swiss colors. American dyes have found a large and steady market in the Dominion and up to the past year and a half have taken the big bulk of the Canadian trade. Today, however, the imports of American colors have decreased, due to three reasons, namely: general business depression, (2) high rate of exchange, (3) inability or inadvisability of American makers to meet German and Swiss colors entering Canada through bonded New York entries.

### MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

The Finest Hats in Three Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Macullar Parker leadership in style and quality in men's hats brings to Boston the Borsalino of Italy, the Henry Heath of Great Britain, and the Stetson of America.

The Henry Heath hats, long famed the world over for superior finish and the London style touch, are sold in Boston only by us.

The same is true of The Stetson "Special" for which we are sole Boston Agents.

These three noted lines, together with The Macullar Parker Hat made to our own order, supply every

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ANALYSIS OF NEW SPANISH CABINET

Short Term Expected for the New Maura Ministry, Certain Members of Which Are Strongly Opposed to Each Other

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain — With commendable perseverance and patriotism, which are acknowledged in every quarter, Don Anthony Maura has succeeded in forming a ministry which is to some extent of a concentration character, including the representatives of various parties and sections, but is by no means as much of that character as it needed to be to assure for itself any degree of success. It is a cabinet, but the feeling of the most kindly critics is that little more than that can be said of it, and that its term on the present lines will probably be short. There is disappointment that at a crisis of the present magnitude the political difficulties could not have been better and more lastingly solved than they have been. Political jealousies, the play of sectional politics of the petty kind, are held responsible for the comparative failure, as it was predicted they would be. Certain members of this new cabinet are so strongly opposed to each other, and commonly find it so much impossible to sink their differences, that the prediction is general that difficulties within itself may soon lead to withdrawals and necessary modifications.

Foreign Office Selection

It is a curious and interesting construction. The final selection for the Foreign Office by Mr. Maura would, perhaps, have been, the Count de Romanones, and in some quarters it was expected that the Count would take the portfolio. However, he has chosen not to associate himself personally with the new Cabinet, perhaps because he had a complete sense of its deficiencies and the difficulties that would lie ahead of it. But the selection of Gontalor Honoria, almost the only man left with any real qualifications for such an extremely difficult and delicate office as is this one at the present time—is not by any means a bad one.

Mr. Honoria had been its occupant before for a short season when he held it in most peculiar circumstances, being the sole Liberal representative in an otherwise Conservative government. He is now being classed as an independent, but hitherto he has been known as a Romanonist Liberal. He has always been a deep student of foreign affairs, and his knowledge of them is wide and his sympathies broad. He is known also for his sympathies for France, and in French circles the appointment is regarded with enthusiasm, and it is remarked that he is a better man for France than his predecessor, the Marquess de Lema.

The new Minister of Finance, Francis Cambó, is, of course, the Catalonian Regionalist leader. It was expected that he would be in the Cabinet, but not that he would occupy this office. Doubtless Mr. Cambó, who is by profession a lawyer, has a considerable grasp of finance, and he showed a certain amount of ingenuity and resource in this respect at the time of the suspension some months ago of the Bank of Barcelona, in which affair he actively interested himself for the sake of Catalonian credit. But he has no reputation as a financial expert of the national order, and finance is now more than ever going to be a troublesome question for the Spanish Government. The post to which it might have been expected Mr. Cambó would have naturally been assigned is that of Public Works, for he has had a little experience there and has shown a certain amount of aptitude for the office.

Reconstruction Plan Held Up

But this question of the "Fomento," as the department is called in Spain, was one of peculiar delicacy at the time this new Cabinet came to be formed. As everybody knows, the late holder of the office was Mr. de la Cerva, who in his short occupancy produced his great scheme for national reconstruction, and made the department hum with life and activity as it has never done before. With the change in government, and, above all, as a consequence of the disaster in Morocco and the necessity for a great effort there, the reconstruction scheme, it is taken for granted, is necessarily hung up for the time being. All available money and all governmental effort will be required for the other purpose in North Africa. But Mr. de la Cerva does not renounce the scheme, and, in so far as he can, he desires to keep the oven warm, and has therefore had it arranged that the Public Works Department is taken over by one of his political friends, Joseph Maura, governor of the Bank of Spain. It has been suggested that the appointment is little more than nominal, and that Mr. de la Cerva will have Fomento very much under his wing.

Leopoldo Matos, who takes Labor, is a Conservative, and Mr. Silvio, who assumes the anomalous portfolio of Public Instruction, which department has long ceased to offer anything in the way of a program for the educational improvement of the country, so badly needed, is a Maurist. The Count César de Portugal, who is a colonel, has done good work as civil governor of Saragossa, but it is a matter of surprise that an officer like him has thus been placed at the head of the "Gobernación" department in the Puerta del Sol. Politically he is classed as an independent.

The Military Problem

Francis Rodriguez, a Democratic Liberal, who becomes the Minister of Justice, is something of a journalist and is president of what is known as

the Democratic Press Association, though this office is not one that makes much demand upon either his time or his capacity. He was prominent in recent months for his participation in the Spanish mission to Chile to attend the celebrations there, and on his return delivered lectures with the object of impressing his hearers that other nations were stealing a march upon Spain in South America. The Marquess de Cerviñas, who takes "Marina," is a Romanonist Liberal and has been Minister of Commerce.

One other appointment remains to be commented upon, and it is, by far the most important. It is one that, indeed, to the minds of some critics, almost if not quite justifies the Cabinet. It is that of Mr. de la Cerva to the Ministry of War, where he takes the place of the Viscount de Eza. Mr. de la Cerva is not a soldier any more than the Viscount de Eza was, but he has been Minister of War before, and stands very well with the army. That at the present juncture is a most important consideration. But the great task of the moment is the reorganization and strengthening of the army and its equipment with such an abundance of material as it has never possessed before, and this, moreover, must be done with a minimum of talking and be done promptly and thoroughly. It is a question of imagination, organization and determination, with the ability to push things through in a manner for which Spanish statesmen are not generally conspicuous.

The War Department must be garrisoned if Morocco is to be saved, and it may be said that every hour makes it seem less probable or possible that Spain will to any extent whatever make a withdrawal there. The tempo of the country toward recovery and an intensification of effort in the zone improves continually. Besides the situation is not nearly so bad as it is represented to be in some quarters. The full extent of its badness has been admitted by official Spain, and perhaps indeed in the enthusiasm for candor there has been too much said, especially about the work of "a dozen years" being overthrown. It has again to be pointed out that Melilla after all is only one section of Morocco, away in the eastern corner of the zone and completely separate from the far more important and extensive section in the west which includes Ceuta, Tetuan, Xauen, Larache and many other important places and large tracts of territory.

Missstatements in Press

In the circumstances the utmost amazement is expressed at the temerity and mendacity of "news" that is issued from certain notorious anti-Spanish sources in Tangier to the British press, in which an entirely misleading view is given of the situation, and it is deliberately stated, for example, that Melilla is now "all that is left to Spain." Foreign people have much less knowledge of the situation and the geography of Morocco than might be hoped, and it is possible that some of them may be deceived by statements like this which to the majority are so palpably false. Not only is Spain still in possession of the western section, which is a complete colony in itself, but there has been nothing whatever in the nature of a general rising there, as at one time it was feared there might be. Tetuan, the capital of Spanish Morocco, is in the heart of Morocco, and anybody may go there still without fear of difficulties. The Riff and Melilla are an entirely different affair.

As to the "twelve year" work" Spain has, of course, in different ways been pottering about with the Riff for a long time, but in a very different fashion for most of the time from what has been customary since General Béquer came to Morocco. The real big forward move only began toward the end of last year. Even so, the forces employed have been insignificant in comparison with what Spain can do, and that quite easily, once she makes up her mind to it. The word at present is that Spain can do in twelve weeks what took twelve years before, and she will do it. At different times strong representations have been made to the Spanish Government by disinterested observers that it should exercise a contra-propaganda to counteract the effect of the misleading "news" that is circulated continually to the disadvantage of Spain, but the departments are utterly apathetic. Mr. de la Cerva comes in now to impart the new and necessary spirit to the War Department and the army, and there is a belief that he will do it.

As the Press Sees Cabinet

At the same time surprise is generally expressed at the strange constitution of this Cabinet and its weakness, and as stated it is not believed that it will last long without modification. The press for the most part gives it its blessing. The "Epoca," the organ of the official Conservative Party, says that Mr. Maura deserves sincere praise for the spirit of decision and the good faith with which he proceeded to the constitution of his Cabinet. The "Diario Universal," which is the organ of the Count de Romanones, says that Mr. Maura in accepting, at this most serious moment in the history of Spain, the task of constituting the new ministry, has given a new proof of his ardent patriotism. There is absolutely no Spaniard, it says, who does not feel toward Mr. Maura the sincerest gratitude.

The "Correspondencia Militar" says

that the Maura Cabinet will have a very hard task to fulfill, and it is therefore essential that everybody should lend it assistance without condition or reserve. The paper adds: "Let us act with calm and prudence, without undue haste, but without loss of time. Spain and her army must be avenged. The rebels must be shown that we are strong and everybody that we are capable of fulfilling our mission in the north of Africa."

Some surprise is expressed that Mr. Alba has no representative in the Cabinet, and that Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformists leader, was not even consulted by the sovereign. Mr. Maura says that the King has made an appeal to his patriotism, and he will exert it upon those he assembles in his Cabinet. He now represents, he says, neither group nor party, and will do nothing for his own advantage. All must be for the country. It will be seen.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR NEEDS NEW POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—"What is wrong with our movement?" asks the Maoriland Worker, the official organ of the Labor Party in New Zealand. The journal proceeds to supply the answer in language that is in marked contrast to the platform utterances of some of Labor's leaders in this country. It says that the industrially organized workers are a mere fraction of the total population, that they are not likely to be a majority for many decades, and that any attempt on the part of a minority to impose its will on the majority would be a resort to force and disaster to the Labor movement.

The workers' organ adds that "by aid of the machinery now in existence and by the exercise of the citizenship rights now possessed by all the workers, it is possible through an educational campaign to convince the majority of the justice of Labor's claims and to secure their enthusiastic support." The first essential upon a policy suitable to the institutions of the country.

These remarks, which practically are a confession of failure, are of some political significance in New Zealand, where the Labor Party so far has made very little progress in the political field. The failure to gain even a share of direct political power for organized Labor undoubtedly has been due primarily to the tactical blunders of Labor leaders, who are nearly all extremists and have learned their policies and their arguments in other countries. These leaders have talked of "wage slavery" to a community that has very advanced industrial laws; they have declaimed against "capitalists" and "tyrants" in a land where extreme poverty is an rare as great wealth and where Jack has very distinctly understood for more than a generation that he is as good as his master; and they have prepared—if the result of the "consultation" proved satisfactory—to be represented at the disarmament conference through the British delegation. At another point in the negotiations they suggested that the "consultation" should take place in Ottawa, the meeting place of the second imperial conference. Neither proposal, however, was favorably regarded by the United States Government.

But, as Mr. Meighen said on the eve of his return to Canada, "What is to be done with the Riff and Melilla are an entirely different affair. As to the "twelve year" work" Spain has, of course, in different ways been pottering about with the Riff for a long time, but in a very different fashion for most of the time from what has been customary since General Béquer came to Morocco. The real big forward move only began toward the end of last year. Even so, the forces employed have been insignificant in comparison with what Spain can do, and that quite easily, once she makes up her mind to it. The word at present is that Spain can do in twelve weeks what took twelve years before, and she will do it.

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Justice in Dominions' Claim

There is much justice in their claim that during the ensuing months a way out of the difficulty may be found, particularly as opinion in Washington likes the idea of dominion representation at the conference, regarding it as an essential feature. It is clear, indeed, that, as the issues which will govern the deliberations of that group that form under the impetus of American initiative, the dominating one is not so much the relations of the Pacific states to one another as of the relations of the western states to the Pacific states.

As Mr. Massey said, the disarmament conference has been called by the United States because it is not satisfied with conditions in the Pacific, and because of it she is largely increasing her navy. Japan is doing likewise, and, if the source of the trouble is not removed, a corresponding

CHINA AS CRUX OF PACIFIC PROBLEM

B. Lenox Simpson's Claim That Chinese Are "Able to Take Care" of Themselves Denied by Japan and United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The imperial conference, for the first time, ended a session not on a note of hope, but on one of disappointment. The reason was the failure to arrive at an agreement on a definite course of action in connection with the Washington conference. The Pacific question was considered in detail at several meetings, and an extra one called in the session to the Washington conference, and to put her case officially before the world. He is doing so with conscientious ability, and in addition to saying much with which opinion in Britain, Europe, and the United States agrees, he has remarked that "the Japanese, in spite of what the Lansing-Ishii notes seem to say, have no rights and interests in China different from those of other nations."

Japanese Claims

Japan, on her side, claims that she has such interests on several grounds which are generally admitted in the foreign policy of the western powers when weak contiguous states are in question, and will want to know why a fundamental right recognized in the practice of the Occident should not be recognized in the Orient. Then Mr. Lenox Simpson claims that China is "well able to take care of herself once certain policies have been laid down and accepted by the western world." But the contention of the United States and Japan, each in her separate way, is that China is not "well able to take care of herself."

It is quite true that if all foreign nations let her entirely alone her territorial integrity would be preserved, and the competition for concessions, from which she suffered, would end. But it is not only her external weakness that prompts action on the part of Japan and the United States, but her internal weakness which is not far removed from chaos.

Mr. Lenox Simpson seems to assume that, if in their relations with China the great powers acted as they would to one another, she would give no cause for international anxiety. But, from the utterances of statesmen in the United States on the question, that is not the American view. To them, while the policy of the open door is in need of restatement and modification, it is not a "false doctrine." They recognize that it has done more than the Anglo-Japanese alliance to protect China from aggression, but are not prepared to throw it overboard altogether. It is, therefore, obvious that an enormous amount of ground will have to be cleared before the disarmament conference can meet in November and perform its function as all its well-wishers desire.

Ottawa Named for Session

So confident at one time were the Prime Ministers that Washington would agree to this that they were prepared—if the result of the "consultation" proved satisfactory—to be represented at the disarmament conference through the British delegation. At another point in the negotiations they suggested that the "consultation" should take place in Ottawa, the meeting place of the second imperial conference.

Neither proposal, however, was favorably regarded by the United States Government. But, as Mr. Meighen said on the eve of his return to Canada, "What is to be done with the Riff and Melilla are an entirely different affair. As to the "twelve year" work" Spain has, of course, in different ways been pottering about with the Riff for a long time, but in a very different fashion for most of the time from what has been customary since General Béquer came to Morocco. The real big forward move only began toward the end of last year. Even so, the forces employed have been insignificant in comparison with what Spain can do, and that quite easily, once she makes up her mind to it. The word at present is that Spain can do in twelve weeks what took twelve years before, and she will do it.

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REPEAL OF CORN ACTS IN BRITAIN

Strenuous Debate Marked Proceedings in the House of Commons, Where Labor Amendments Were Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Spirited opposition revealing conflicting opinions marked the report stage and third reading of the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Bill in the House of Commons.

Briefly the bill provides for the repeal of the war-time Corn Production Acts of 1917 and 1920, and is designed to take effect as from October 1, 1921. Payment for wheat and oats crops will continue, however, during 1921, though on a new scale. The bill further provides for a special fund of £1,000,000 for the development of agriculture, including the establishment of scholarships for sons and daughters of agricultural laborers. Voluntary joint councils composed of representatives of employers and workmen are to be formed for the purpose of dealing with wages, hours, and conditions of employment, and these councils are intended to take the place of the existing Wages Board.

The storm center of the debate occurred over the latter clause in the bill. Mr. Royce (Labor) moved an amendment the object of which was to retain the existing Wages Board, the good effect of which, he said, was visible in the improved condition of the agricultural workers and their families. He did not believe that the proposed conciliation councils would be of any value as substitutes, being without statutory obligations.

Conciliation Councils

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Agriculture and Coalition Unionist member for the agricultural constituency of Taunton, stated that the conciliation councils would consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workmen. It and when these councils reached an agreement as to conditions of labor, their decisions could be enforceable within their area by law. The proposed conciliation councils possessed features both of the Whitley Councils and the trade boards.

Mr. Clynes (Labor) objected that the proposed councils were a step backward instead of forward. They were certain to produce, he thought, a wide feeling of discontent that would manifest itself in the usual form of industrial dislocation. The one thing that ought not to be cheap was agricultural labor. Captain Fitzroy (Coalition Unionist) reminded the House that during the debate on the Corn Production Bill, the Minister for Agriculture had said if there were wages boards there must also be guaranteed prices. The Minister was acting consistently, therefore, in abolishing the Wages Board when he found it necessary to abandon guaranteed prices. If the conciliation councils were worked with good will on both sides, and if their awards were made recoverable by law, there was no reason why they should not be a success.

Board's Removal Not Justified

Mr. Acland (Liberal) did not agree that the abolition of guaranteed prices demanded the removal of the Wages

Board, as many farmers who did not benefit by the guaranteed prices were compelled to pay the minimum wage. He knew of cases where the farmers had threatened to reduce wages to about 30s. per week before the end of the year, a figure at which the laborer would be unable to maintain even the low standard of pre-war days. W. Smith (Labor) quoted a statement made in the House in February, 1919, to the effect that in the first two years of the war the farmers made very large profits because the price of produce went up and the cost of machinery and labor did not. After further discussion the amendment was rejected by 202 votes to 73.

Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen then moved the inclusion of the following sub-section to the clause making provision for conciliation councils:

"Where any rate of wages has been agreed and confirmed and advertised, nothing in any agreement for the employment of a workman in agriculture shall operate to deprive the workman of his right to receive wages at that rate, except

Bill Carried Despite Opposition

"(a) where the committee, or a subcommittee thereof, is satisfied that the agreement for payment of wages at a lower rate was, having regard to any special circumstances affecting the workman or to the special terms of the agreement, fair and reasonable, and issues a certificate accordingly: or,

"(b) where, on an application made for such a certificate, the committee or subcommittee have failed to agree with respect to the matter, and the court in which proceedings are taken for the recovery of wages at the rate agreed by the committee is so satisfied as aforesaid, and then only to the extent to which the committee or subcommittee certifies or the court determines that the wages payable to the workman should be at some lower rate so agreed by the committee."

This was adopted without a division.

Mr. Acland moved an amendment to provide that the orders of the Wages Board should continue in force until the conciliation councils have agreed upon fresh rates. In support of this amendment Lord Robert Cecil said there would be great unrest if the Wages Board was destroyed and nothing took its place. The amendment was rejected by 184 votes to 57.

On the motion for the third reading, Mr. Acland said that if the hopes of the bill failed he feared that agriculture might go back to the condition of one of the most

## LITTLE DATA FOR AIRSHIP DESIGNS

Though Airships Are so Costly and Experience in Working Them so Small, Loss of ZR-2 Will Not Stop Experiments

By The Christian Science Monitor special aeronautics correspondent

LONDON, England—United States Naval Air Service officers here are confident that the loss of the ZR-2 will not affect the carrying out of the American airship program. It will delay it seriously; but it is not unlikely that another airship will be purchased in order that work may go on during the building, at Lakehurst, of the ZR-1, which is practically a sister ship to the one that has been wrecked. It is stated on high authority that although the ZR-1 in some details is different from and, it is believed, superior to the ZR-2, she will not be proceeded with until the lessons of the loss of her sister ship have been elucidated; and it is almost certain that her framework will be redesigned.

It was officially admitted that a weakness had been discovered in the framework of the ZR-2. It is not known definitely at this moment whether the wreck was due to such a weakness, but so far as the evidence available goes it appears highly probable. Therefore, it is preventable in the future. And in any case it provides no argument against the airship as a passenger-carrying vehicle. The ZR-2 was built to a design calculated to insure the least possible dead-weight and the utmost possible useful load, in order that great altitudes might be attainable. Its system was different from that of the Zeppelins; and it may prove that the system is wrong, but examination may show no more serious miscalculation than one slightly underestimating the weight that should be put into the frame.

### A New Departure

It may not be generally known that the rigidity of a "rigid" airship to some extent depends upon a certain interior pressure being maintained; a less inflated to a certain degree the framework is apt to collapse. When an airship has ascended to a great height it loses much gas. Upon descent the remaining gas is contracted under the increased atmospheric pressure. If this change is excessive the framework is subjected to exterior pressure that may prove dangerous if the vessel is then driven at high speed or maneuvered sharply. Possibly by the time this is read the complete history of the last voyage of the ZR-2 will be known; and the point referred to is one that should be examined: had she

ascended to a great height? The vessel was a passenger. But not only so: she was being tried in new ways, for which there is little precedent in the history of German airships so far as that has been revealed. In one important respect she was different from them. Her gas was contained in only 14 compartments, whereas German practice would have determined 18 or 19 as the proper number. It is possible that in certain circumstances there may have been a less gradual distribution longitudinally of the interior pressures, with the result that a pronounced weakness at certain points might occur. It is not suggested that the designers were oblivious to these and other possibilities; but it is clear that there were possibilities of error. The worst of it, airships are so few, they cost so much and take so long to build, and the experience of their working is so comparatively small, that each new type is a greater venture than any new aeroplane, and each failure is a greater loss and setback.

**Size Will Increase.**  
The gross lift of an airship is the difference between the weight of its gas and that of the air displaced, and is reckoned as about 70 pounds per 1000 cubic feet, this being the difference between the 75 pounds per 1000 cubic feet of air and the five pounds of hydrogen at normal temperature and pressure. With increased height the difference steadily diminishes, so that for a voyage in which high altitudes must be attained the "useful load" must be reduced. This reduction may take the form of reduced duration of voyage, or the heavy sacrifice of ballast, or in other ways; but in all cases the commander of the ship must prepare a carefully calculated program.

No one can understand the position of the airship without first grasping a few simple basic facts. Of these perhaps the first are: that the gas capacity and, therefore, the lift increase as the cube of the dimensions; the weight of the structure (in similar types), however, does not increase to the same extent, and if therefore takes up a smaller proportion of the lift in bigger than in small airships; the air resistance increases as the square of the dimensions, so that for a given speed capacity the weight of the engines is less; and the weight of engines and driving gear per horsepower decreases with increased power. From this it is inevitable that the development of the airship will be in increased size, and this is clearly shown in the history of its development.

### Improvements Looked for

Hydrogen is the lightest known gas, weighing only about five pounds per 1000 cubic feet. In other words, compared with absolute vacuum its disadvantage is only to the extent of five pounds per 1000 cubic feet. A vacuum airship is out of the question, because the absence of interior pressure would call for the use of a very heavy and immensely strong container. If a lighter gas than hydrogen were discovered weighing, say, only three

## aid is asked for Australian films

Queensland Government Petitioned to Insist That "Movie" Theaters Show Certain Number of Australian Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—Alleging that Australian authors are at the mercy of a motion picture theater combine operating throughout the Commonwealth, which produces American films by American writers, a deputation representing Australian writers and others interested in Australian literature asked the Queensland Government to set an example to the other states by coming to the assistance of local authors.

The proposal was made that the state government should insert a clause in the licenses of motion picture theaters making obligatory the showing of a certain number of Australian productions yearly, thus placing the authors and makers of those pictures in a position to demand reasonable terms. This innovation, it was thought, would be followed elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

As illustrating the present handicap, "Steele Rudd," otherwise A. H. Davis, the author of "On Our Selection," stated that it cost between £4000 and £6000 to make an Australian film of five to seven reels.

In order to put on the film, one had to secure the terms of those who controlled the principal picture theaters in the big cities. These companies were in a position to demand any sum they wished to take out of the gross takings. Only then did they think of dividing the remaining profits, say on a fifty-fifty basis.

For instance, a recent film of his own, "Rudd's New Selection," had been shown with success in Australia. The gross takings for one week had been £2245, which had returned the theater proprietors £519 as their share.

The Queensland treasurer, Mr. Phibell, promised to discuss the whole question with the Premier, Mr. Theodore, and with the Home Secretary, Mr. McCormack, who had charge of the licensing of picture shows. If the state ministry could evolve some method of helping, the deputation could rest assured that they would be only too happy to assist. Mr. Phibell advised the deputation to secure the cooperation of the New South Wales Government.

**Chance for Australian Talent.**  
"Between the two states, probably some pressure can be brought to bear upon what I may term the 'boycotters' and a fair chance given to Australian talent," said the State Treasurer. "We in Australia know that craftsmen possessing the penetration and charm of Mr. M. Forest, Steele Rudd, and C. J. Dennis can uphold Australia's literary standard anywhere in the world. Even the neophyte knows that a deal of their work is of a permanent character and that it will endure. You should, I think, form committees, secure the co-operation of men like Arthur Adams, Randolph Bedford, Bertram Stevens, and O'Farrell in the south, and your 'Australian Journalists Association' friends everywhere, and organize a real drive—as the Americans call it—that would encourage the Australian scenario writer, the Australian artist-producer, and the Australian theatrical entrepreneur."

The Minister said that the statements made by the deputation had certainly come as a revelation to him. It was a most astounding thing that while other countries—America, Britain, France—controlled their own theaters and encouraged their own artists, Australia was at the mercy of American picture makers and the American writers, and actually paid them tribute. This was a great pity. There should be some means of getting over the difficulty and of giving native talent a chance for expression. The proposal made by the deputation contained two points which had impressed him forcibly. If carried into effect it would mean the establishment of a new industry which would give employment and bring in wealth from abroad, and it would also mean opening a new field for our genius in

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Size	List Price	Sale Price
30x3½	34.25	17.95
32x3½	41.15	25.46
32x2	52.30	31.87
33x4	53.90	32.31
34x4	55.50	33.32
32x4½	59.15	35.56
33x4½	60.50	37.09
34x4½	62.05	40.40
35x4½	63.85	42.23
36x4½	65.20	44.08
33x5	75.65	45.01
35x5	77.85	49.72
37x5	81.35	52.68

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pounds per 1000 cubic feet, the gain would only be two pounds. This to a 2,000,000 cubic feet airship would be worth 4000 pounds; but there would certainly be some special drawback to the use of such a gas.

The improvements that can be looked for relate rather to the following: New light metal alloys; improved gas containers; control of the temperature of the gas; variable-pitch propellers; a wide range of hydrogen production (or the discovery of large supplies of helium); some means of consuming profitably the gas otherwise wasted through the valves; and a less inflammable and cheaper fuel than petrol. All these improvements are in sight; and many of them are already partially attained. And the combined result of all of them would be of the highest importance.

## DEMAND FOR MOTOR SHIPS INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England—Motor ships appear to have weathered the shipping slump with comparatively little loss of running. One firm owning 11 motor ships and 10 steamers kept the motor ships in continuous service while nearly the whole of the steamers were idle.

A number of motor ships of various sizes have been launched recently, and while these have been running their trials the steam vessels have lain idle at the docks for months at a time. Of these new motor vessels the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen recently acquired the 13,500-ton motor ship Malaya. This company now owns only motor ships, having disposed of all its steamers. Another well-known shipping firm, which for some years has been running both steam and motor vessels over the same route, has now decided as the result of its experience of both types to sell out all its steamers and replace them with motor-driven ships.

The Bibby Line of Liverpool recently added another 12,000-ton motor ship, the Somerton, to its fleet. This vessel was immediately chartered by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and sailed from the Thames for British Columbia. She is the sister ship of the Dorsetshire, another Bibby Line motor ship which has been in service about nine months and has a speed of 11-12 knots on a fuel consumption of 13-14 tons daily.

In a paper read recently before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York, interesting comparisons were made between the cost of running motor ships and oil-fired geared turbine steamers. Taking freight rates, fuel costs, and construction at present rates, the tables show a 10 per cent profit on investment for the steam vessel, as against 16.85 per cent for the motor ship. In the tables upon which this result is based the first cost of the motor ship is given as £40,000 more than the steamer for the same gross tonnage and speed. The daily oil consumption at sea is given as 35.65 tons for the steamer and 14.95 for the motor vessel, while the estimated annual net revenue of the two vessels is £39,000 and £71,600 respectively.

Further evidence of the growing popularity of motor ships in the shipping world is forthcoming from Lloyd's Register for the quarter ended June 30 last. In Sweden and Denmark there is, for the first time, a larger tonnage of motor ships than steamers in process of building. Excluding Germany, Great Britain has in hand a gross tonnage in motor vessels equal to that in all other countries together. Germany occupies second place in motor shipbuilding, having 175,000 tons under construction. It is estimated that all over the world there is now under construction motor shipping of a total deadweight capacity of 1,000,000 tons.

## STRICTER CENSORSHIP OF FILMS IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Attention has been drawn in a previous article to the need of insuring a stricter censorship on films exhibited in Egypt, seeing that the standard of the majority screened leaves much to be desired. It is, therefore, satisfactory to see that the Egyptian Government has decided to introduce measures which should result in a much improved control of films. A recent decree provides that in future imported films will have to be forwarded by the importer, and at his expense, which is calculated at a super-tax of 4 per cent on its estimated value, to the Ministry of the Interior for examination while still in bond. Only after its approval as being suitable for exhibition on the ground of "morality and public security" will the importer be provided with a permit allowing him to withdraw the film from the customs or post office and to exhibit it in Egypt. Should the ministry refuse its authorization the film will be re-exported.

Up to the present the production of films locally has been very small and the subjects treated have been almost entirely topical events. Certain well-known cinema companies have, however, come to Egypt for obtaining local settings of some big production.

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literature. The main difficulty had been that the people who controlled the theaters were also able to control the class of play.

### Australian Ability

Discussing Australia's literary merits, Mr. Phibell made the following comment: "It is a strange fact that every one outside Australia seems to think that the pre-eminence of Australians is founded on their ability to play golf, tennis, football, cricket, and on their fighting prowess. We do not get credit for having higher and perhaps more intellectual attainments. Unfortunately there is little scope in Australia for our literary group.

There are no 'buying' magazines, no newspapers, to take our productions in fiction, and thus properly give compensation to the author for his effort."

"Of course that is due to our small population. But even then it seems to me a deplorable thing that the wealthier newspapers do not give greater encouragement to the development of hidden or undiscovered talent. We have the writers here, I am satisfied, to the best in the world. We probably all nourish a prejudice in favor of the Australian product, but I am afraid we have not done much yet to help it practically. We should do something. By encouraging the manufacture of film pictures we would also encourage literary expression.

There is no doubt that the tone of the pictures shown could be much improved. Australian products would insure an improvement."

## TASMANIAN LABOR HOLDS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The annual state Labor conference of Tasmania was notable for the views of the president and also of the retiring president, as they indicate that Labor in Tasmania continues to be ruled by moderates as opposed to extremists.

The retiring president, R. Cosgrove,

said that Labor was pledged to and believed in constitutional methods for obtaining reforms, and legislative machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes. It was opposed to "the barbarous method of strikes, whenever they could possibly be avoided."

The Labor movement, he added, was based on a foundation economically sound.

"By no rule of economics can strikes be defended," he said. "Labor has no sympathy with those who advocate direct action as opposed to political action. The party is bound to a political platform only, and there is no room in the movement for those who advocate revolution. The ballot box is the only revolutionary medium." P. Kelly, the new president, made similar observations, and declared that the strike weapon was the last the worker should use, and then only when these were no other possible means to secure a redress of grievances.

Following the expression of these moderate views, J. Lyons, leader in the House of Assembly of the State Parliamentary Party, who has been regarded as belonging to the extremist wing, has publicly endorsed the above utterances. The majority of the Labor leaders in Tasmania openly advocate constitutional action, strikes are denounced, and industrially conditions in Tasmania are quite satisfactory. The only possible source of trouble seems to be from unions in the mainland states of Australia with which some Tasmanian unions are affiliated.

**JEWS OPPOSE POLISH BUDGET**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WARSAW, Poland—The Jewish deputies of the Polish Sejm, who did not have an opportunity of expressing their views on the budget during the general debate, declared at the last sitting their disapproval of the policy of the government. In the memorandum which they submitted, these deputies stated that the government dealt with the Jewish question in Poland as if it were an "export article" and as a problem of foreign policy, while it persecuted and suppressed the Jewish population at home and made every endeavor to hide this fact from foreign opinion, exhibiting instead a picture of Jewish satisfaction in the country. As a result, the government was unable to obtain the confidence of western democracy, and also showed its incapability to build up the Jewish economic life in Poland. The Jewish deputies voted against the budget.

The Minister said that the statements made by the deputation had certainly come as a revelation to him. It was a most astounding thing that while other countries—America, Britain, France—controlled their own theaters and encouraged their own artists, Australia was at the mercy of American picture makers and the American writers, and actually paid them tribute. This was a great pity. There should be some means of getting over the difficulty and of giving native talent a chance for expression. The proposal made by the deputation contained two points which had impressed him forcibly. If carried into effect it would mean the establishment of a new industry which would give employment and bring in wealth from abroad, and it would also mean opening a new field for our genius in

## MASONIC ACTIVITY IN UNITED STATES

of the teaching of this great fraternity we are all so proud to be connected with.

### Ceremonials Little Changed

"I have taken the opportunity in our lodges of research to speak on the striking similarity there exists in our ritual and ceremonial of today with what obtained in the religious and mysteries practiced on the banks of the Nile and the plains of Chaldea thousands of years ago. Writers have shown that these fraternities have come down the procession of the centuries in an unbroken line from Egypt, Persia, Phoenicia, Palestine, Greece, Rome, medieval Europe, and the motherland, always teaching the highest and purest morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.

A select society of chosen men, in times when nation looked upon nation with suspicion, and distrust and even hatred, met and practiced these ideals irrespective of race or color or creed—a companionship powerful enough to break down the exclusiveness of the Egyptian priesthood and the jealous bigotry of the Jewish theocracy. Into the sacred mysteries of the one, Herodotus, Plato, and Plutarch were admitted as initiates; into the most sacred places of the other, Solomon, the great king, received those eminent Phoenicians, King Hiram, Abif, and Adoniram.

"And so today we find, wherever civilization extends, this great brotherhood of ours with its ever-increasing membership, using its influence and authority in breaking down the barriers of national arrogance and social rank and class that keep men apart, fostering all that is best and noble and elevating in humanity. We in this land of ours are only bringing about what every grand lodge, with its millions of adherents in Europe, America, and Australasia, is eminently setting itself to accomplish, preaching and practicing toleration, bearing the burdens of the unfortunate, alleviating distress, setting before every individual member his duty to walk uprightly and deal honorably by all men."

**NEW ZEALAND'S ANNIVERSARY**  
The thirty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand has just been held, when Thomas Ross, who has just completed one fruitful year of office, was unanimously reelected to that high office. The constitution of seven new lodges was reported, and it was stated that charters had been issued for the opening of new lodges at Taneatua Bay (Bay of Plenty), Manurewa (near Auckland), and Wallalai (Southland), while steps are being taken for the formation of lodges at Murchison (Nelson District), Glentunnel (Canterbury), Wellington South, Wellington City, Whangamomona (Taranaki District), and Tolaga Bay (East Coast).

A very strong financial position was reported, the combined funds showing a total of over £27,432 on hand, an increase during the year of nearly £2540. The prosperity of the lodges, which was reported at the previous annual communication, had continued in an even more marked degree during the year just ended, rising from £16,252 to £17,245.

During the past year several lodges had erected Masonic buildings of their own, and others had added to and improved those previously in existence. There was a discussion of importance when it was announced that Malcolm Ross, past grand master, who had held the position of grand secretary for the past 20 years, had resigned from that position. He was awarded a retiring allowance and Colonel Barclay, well known to American Masonic visitors to England during the last few years, was appointed in his stead.

In his address given in the Town Hall, Auckland, the grand master made the following interesting reference to lodges of research: "Let me refer," he said, "to the valuable, interesting, and instructive work being carried on by our lodges of research. Many of the lectures and papers are of a very high order, showing careful study and thoughtful investigation into subjects that attract the speculation of every student of Freemasonry. Brethren are aware that I have devoted a deal of study to the antiquity

## TAXATION BURDEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to

## FRANCE HAMPERED BY MANY STRIKES

Workers Coming Out in Large Numbers to Protest Against Attempt to Reduce Bonus Given to Counteract Living Costs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After a period of industrial calm in France in which strikes and rumors of strikes had disappeared, there is now every indication of another severe struggle, which is indeed already beginning. Strikes in the northern regions and at Strasbourg are taking place. It is particularly in the textile towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, that the workers are expressing discontent. They have come out in considerable numbers as a protest against the attempt to reduce the bonus hitherto given in consideration of the high cost of living. Not only the employees in the textile trade are on strike but in the metal trade and in other industries there is unrest and thousands of workers here and there have in sympathy laid down their tools. There is reason to believe that these manifestations are first symptoms of a new wave of strikes that threatens French industry.

The cause of the trouble is the desire on the part of employers to cut down salaries to something approaching the normal level. Sooner or later the problem of a diminution of salary has to be seriously faced in all trades and it is certain that the men will not readily accept the reductions proposed. In the present conflicts there are other influences at work. There is, for example, labor unrest in consequence of the allegation that munitions are being made in excessive quantities—destined for Poland or other neighbors of Russia—in various parts of France, and the workers are declining to be employed in this war-like way.

### A New Independence

But this aspect of the matter is for present purposes negligible enough since it is seen only on a small scale—though of course it is one which deserves watching for it shows a new independence on the part of workers, a new desire to interest themselves not only in their task but in subsequent results.

The chief struggle is, however, economic. The question of whether wages shall be reduced before the price of goods is reduced or whether the reduction of wages shall follow a fall in the cost of living is posed acutely. Employers, imitating the State, realize that if they are to compete with foreign manufacturers they must have cheaper labor, but the workers on their side ask first for tangible proof that the cost of living has gone down. It is a vicious circle and the way to escape is not easy to find.

The worst of it is that although it can be shown by statistic that prices have come down to some extent they still stand very high, probably at least three times higher than in 1914, and even while these disputes are proceeding there is a new upward tendency of prices.

### Dearer All Round

The railroad men are stiffening in their protest against the proposed suppression of the bonus of 720 francs a year which they have received in consequence of la vie chère. The trade union asserts that in reality things are dearer, taking them all round, now than when the bonus was granted in 1919. There is a growing feeling that action is inevitable and this feeling is spreading to other classes of workers where bonuses are being suppressed or where the suppression of bonuses is contemplated.

Unfortunately those workers who some time ago quietly accepted the diminution of their wages because prices were undoubtedly falling and were led to believe that this diminution would lead to further drops, are now complaining that so far from their momentary sacrifice bringing about the desired results prices are again going up. There is, one regrets to write, a profiteering spirit among many manufacturers and merchants who are quick to take advantage of any excuse. The drought this year has certainly been severe but it does not justify some of the immediate increases of price that have been practiced. These increased prices apply to what are called the necessities of life, and it is to be feared that government intervention and control is half-hearted and feeble. The effects of the drought are by no means as bad as were represented. The harvest is fairly good and even vegetables have not suffered over much. But the pretext has been sufficient to send the cost of meat and of comestibles soaring. In these circumstances the attempt to lower wages is somewhat ill-timed.

### A Desperate Resistance

The trade unions are preparing a desperate resistance. While the textile trade is at a standstill the administrative commission of the Confédération Générale du Travail has addressed to French workers a strongly worded appeal. It is declared that the diminution of salaries is a crime against the working classes and against the nation. It declares that wages are sacred and must not be touched because they constitute an indispensable condition of existence. The Socialist papers proclaim the formula that the workers must take as the base of their wages the present state of their needs.

On the other hand the newspapers which the Socialists love to call the "bourgeois" journals are arguing with much insistence that wages must be regulated by the prices which it is advisable to ask and which the public at home and abroad is prepared to

pay. It is impossible to hope to keep up prices to their present level. If for the moment there is again an upward tendency it is certain that soon there will be a greater fall than ever. Last year the public simply refused to buy and there will almost inevitably again be organized a strike of consumers. In short manufacturers are faced with a slump in which many of them will suffer disaster. While other countries are returning to a lower level it is impossible for France to maintain high wages and high prices.

### Nation's Interests at Stake

It is not merely the interests of manufacturers which are at stake: it is the interests of the nation. France, to gain the industrial position which it is essential she should gain if she is to become economically sound, must begin to cut drastically. It is not

## THE GREAT DESERT BEAUTIFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

They say—and I have always wondered why they say it—that the desert, the great American Desert, is not lovely. But I who have traveled that desert, which for me covers much of the west and southwest as it did for the conquistador, Coronado, know otherwise. I could take you to the Desert Beautiful, no matter whether it be hard by the Little Colorado or where the traditions of Montezuma cling around the Casa Grande to the south of the Gila River, and always I could show you a garden of flowers and bushes, carpeted and canopied in color. Then surely do not call the American Desert an unlovely waste.

tion of the Republican Party that won its dominance largely on a platform demanding a 5-cent street car fare, will attempt to show that the Chicago surface lines, on their own financial statements, have been making exorbitant profits at an 8-cent fare.

Recent publication of figures by the surface lines, showing that the company had made an operating profit of \$8,512,515 during the first seven months of this year, was the signal for the revival of the fight which has been carried on intermittently by the city administration for several years.

In revealing their determination to fight any reduction in fares, attorneys for the car company declared that the Chicago situation is out of the jurisdiction of the commission until appeals to the courts, filed when the 8-cent fare was awarded, are disposed of. F. L. Smith, chairman of the commission, declared yesterday that this contention would not be recognized.

## MANITOBA'S LIQUOR TRAFFIC AT AN END

Official Authorities Claim That "Rum-Runners" Have Found It Practically Impossible to Evade the Border Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Whisky smuggling from Manitoba into the United States has been rendered so dangerous to those formerly engaged in the business that police and other authorities claim that trafficking in liquor does not now exist along the Manitoba boundary. The improvement

United States Government should deal with, as the entry of whisky into the country is a violation of its laws. The Saskatchewan authorities interpret the law as prohibiting any trade in liquor within the Province, but if a resident in a foreign country sends an order to a liquor export warehouse in the Province, accompanied by the proper payment, and then comes to take away his merchandise, there is nothing in the law by which he can be restrained from doing so.

The same interpretation may be placed upon the Manitoba law, which states definitely that "it shall not affect and is not intended to affect bona fide transactions in liquor between a person in the Province of Manitoba and a person in another province or in a foreign country." If one can prove, when accosted by the police with an automobile load of liquor, that he obtained the liquor from a place in which it may legally be stored, such as an export warehouse or even a wholesale druggist's premises, he would be allowed to continue his way unmolested. But our prosecutions are based on other sections of the Temperance Act, which the violators of the law continue to disregard, no matter how clever they can be.

### Transportation Methods

"During the height of the whisky smuggling trade in western Canada, the smugglers were wont to pass through Manitoba and cross the boundary of this Province on their way to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where they could easily dispose of the illicit liquor. Their stocks, of course, were procured from storehouses in Saskatchewan. But now, the smugglers have learned that in addition to the added risk of being captured while in Canada, it is farther to convey the whisky through Manitoba than to cross the boundary immediately in Saskatchewan.

"There does not appear to be any possibility that an extensive underground trade in liquor will develop for some time, in Manitoba. The sale of liquor is under the control of the government. It may, of course, be obtained by prescription in the drug stores. Wholesale druggists are allowed to carry small stocks, but this is only in the nature of a privilege granted by the government."

During the winter, an investigation conducted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons revealed an extensive abuse on the part of many physicians of the privilege of issuing prescriptions for liquor. Many, it was shown, had made fortunes by restricting their "practice" to those who desired prescriptions, and one doctor admitted to having issued more than 10,000 in a month. More than a score of physicians were suspended as a result of these revelations, their licenses being taken from them for periods ranging up to six months.

## EXTENSION WORK BENEFITS SHOWN

President of Massachusetts Agricultural College Says Entire State Is the Classroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—"It makes the Commonwealth our classroom," says Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in speaking of the operation of the federal act which enables all state colleges to do extension work among the farmers and home makers.

"A state educational institution should be of service to all who can use its service," continued President Butterfield. "The only way to make its service available is to go out to the people. Our extension service does that. But our organized field service and county extension services would be useless and lifeless without a live contact with the source of research at some central college of agriculture. The extension act was a great effort to nationalize the idea that agricultural colleges shall not be for their matriculated students, alone, but for all the people of the State.

"The college is able to serve more, even, than all the farmers of the State. Here in Massachusetts, with only 5 per cent of our people farmers, I am confident the agricultural colleges are of consequence to every man, woman and child in the State. They all consume food, and every step in the processing and distribution as well as the production of food is part of our job, so far as an educational institution can go in solving every side of the problems of food supply."

### LAKE TAHOE SAFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—Stephen T. Mather, director of national parks, who was in this city recently, after a tour of the parks with A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, expressed belief that the great fight to preserve the superb beauty of Lake Tahoe has been virtually won.

The first plan was to cut the rim of the lake in order to use its waters for irrigation purposes. The new plan is to divert the waters of the Truckee River into a reservoir, whence it could be drawn for the Newlands irrigation project and for the development of the land in the vicinity of Fallon, thus sparing beautiful Lake Tahoe.

### Saskatchewan's Attitude

"In Saskatchewan, starting as it may seem, the police frankly do not attempt to stop the activities of the so-called rum-runners. The Saskatchewan Government takes the attitude that the exportation of whisky into the United States is none of its concern; it is a matter which the

## TRAINED TEACHERS NEED FOR GRADES

Although Applications Are Many, State Department Finds That Few Seek Grammar School Posts—More Men Applicants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A scarcity of trained teachers for the grade schools rather than a shortage of applicants, and an increase in the number of male registrants for teaching positions, are two outstanding features of the instructional side of the educational situation in Massachusetts, according to Harry E. Gardner, chief of the division of registration of the State Department of Education. Mr. Gardner emphasizes that the lack of experienced teachers applies principally to the elementary schools, only 34.9 per cent of the 851 applications in June, July and August being for these positions.

From a general survey of the qualifications of those registering for teaching, the state official concludes that conditions reflect the business situation. It is pointed out that in the three summer months 251 men registered for positions as against 600 women. This indicates, it is felt, that the teacher's income is more desirable than during peak times. Of the total male applicants, however, 26 were for positions in grammar and junior high schools, and most of the applicants were without normal school training or experience. The fact that the women in the profession outnumber the men ten to one is not taken as indicating that it will be easy to place all the male registrants.

Trained and experienced teachers continue to leave the profession for various reasons, and it is found that the main problem of the department in supplying teachers is in point of training. Applications have been received from women with college degrees whose actual teaching experience has been little, but who are found to be excellent material for the work. For June, July and August applications were received from men and women for 312 high school positions and 242 special positions.

Changing communities by grammar school teachers is not general, and those places unwilling to meet the present salaries will find it difficult to obtain competent teachers. Few teachers are ready to change when they are receiving the average grammar school salary of \$1300 to \$1500 a year.

Indications that the scarcity of trained teachers will be ameliorated in the future was obtained from the divisions of normal schools of the state department. A conservative estimate of registrations in the normal schools for the year 1921 to 1922 anticipated 2423 students as against 2053 for 1920. Stimulation of the attendance at the normal schools is expected by the newly granted privilege of awarding the degree of bachelor of education of specified schools and for certain courses.

### PARK PROPERTY WATCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—An active campaign against vandalism in city park lots here has been launched by the Board of Park Commissioners. The owner of an apartment house recently was forced to replace a \$500 palm tree, which painters employed by him had destroyed without consulting the park board. Drastic prosecution is promised other offenders who are detected damaging park property.

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The desert has variety, too. View it for instance from a mesa of the Painted Desert. You are looking down upon a colorful sea bed of sand and rock, low glowing in the softest of harmonies. The distant mountains frame a picture painted from Nature's palette. The valley plain sweeps forward in long undulations with no trace of that human activity which would be impertinence in these color solitudes. The rosy atmosphere rolls everything smoothly into one. But think not to discover fine nuances and gradations in such an elemental landscape. The earth is cut out in immense blocks of color and takes shape in great mass forms of hills and hummocks and mesas and buttes.

No grass covers its nakedness, only this radiant cloth spun by the atmosphere in league with distance. Here on the ground lie the Rockies of a former age, in infinitesimal color specimens. For one part you may pick up a handful, and know for a surety that you are holding a specimen of a Grand Canyon that was, placed there by nature perhaps a million years before.

But go farther to the south and the story is a different one. There the ground is picturesque from its vegetation, apart from its lofty lava masses or its colored rocks. Here is a real garden without design, but yet constructed as it were to mock the waste. In it grow jagged mesquite and thorny but brilliantly green pale verde; stunted or tall greasewood and every imaginable variety of the cactus family. The sand may be heaped up against a clump of cholla and prickly pear. Or the ground is hard and level as a billiard table, or form the sloping side of foot hills in which the tall, majestic giant cactus with its curious flower seems to mark a series of superimposed terraces, or the winding path of telegraph poles.

Call this garden desert if you will. But the sense of desolation is not really there. It is, in short, a Garden of Allah that seems to encompass the whole earth, and which wants nothing whatever to complete the picture.

When man comes to the Desert Beautiful, then color will go from the air, the flowers will fade, the tall, proud cacti will fall, and loneliness will have fled. I prefer for one the desert as it is, and as it has been long before man placed his records upon the rocks and sands of Time.

## LOWER FARES TO BE ASKED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—When the Illinois Commerce Commission reopens its hearings here today, following a summer vacation, attorneys for the City of Chicago, who belong to a fac-

in this regard has been particularly marked since February 1, when the law prohibiting inter-provincial trade in liquor came into effect. Regular police patrolling of the boundary, exhaustion of the supply of liquor in Manitoba which could be exported, and certain economic reasons, have resulted in the gradual elimination of all flagrant violations of the liquor laws.

Today it is not only virtually impossible to get by the patrols still maintained by the provincial police force, but smugglers also have learned that the vigilance of the police has destroyed the market for their wares which existed immediately over the boundary, and that it is too dangerous and expensive to risk conveying the liquor to the larger centers for disposal.

The situation as it exists in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was interestingly told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the Rev. J. N. McLean, administrator of the Manitoba Temperance Act, who has studied the liquor problem for many years.

"There is no rum-running in Manitoba now for several very good reasons," Mr. McLean said. "The first is because of the work of the police. The second is because the whisky supply which was available in Manitoba say as far back as last October, when the liquor referendum was taken in Canada, has become exhausted, and there is thus no more to smuggle out. We have no export warehouses here, as some of the other provinces had, and as a result, when inter

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BOURSE REFLECTS FRENCH RECOVERY

Money Market Reported to Have Regained Buoynacy in Spite of Speculation and Unoward Political Events

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The firmness and amelioration that have lately been registered on the Paris Bourse continue. In spite of occasional pessimistic speculations and untoward political events there is no doubt that the Bourse reflects a general improvement and that the most satisfactory feature of this improvement is its persistence. After the somewhat gloomy tendencies of the earlier part of the year, the recovery of these latter days—ever during the slack summer months—is remarkable and testifies to the real strength of French finance.

Business men generally welcome the Loucheur-Rathenau accord. It had been feared that financiers would regard it as detrimental to French interests. The real objection to the delivery of German goods, even for the repair of the ruined regions which cannot afford to wait longer, has been that these German goods would deprive French merchants and contractors of an excellent opportunity of making profits. It is certainly a narrow way of looking at a question of national importance and of national well-being, but it is not surprising that there are a certain number of selfish Frenchmen who object to losing possible benefits.

## Exploitation Opposed

Happily they have been disregarded and the northern regions cannot be allowed to become a mere field for exploitation. If France does not receive German material, she will be obliged to spend many years in repairing the invaded provinces. In the interests of the inhabitants, as well as in the superior interest of the nation, the north cannot be allowed to become the preserve of French profiteers. It is pointed out that apart from the profiteers, business men have nothing to gain by dragging out the repairs and in keeping these markets for themselves. The north can only be a temporary market and it would be bad for French industry and commerce to work for markets which will presently be closed. It is better to direct energies to the finding of permanent markets. On the other hand those who are afraid of German competition are reassured by the reflection that it is precisely by diverting German energies into this channel for a number of years that those energies will be prevented from competing with the French in the search for permanent markets. In other words the Loucheur-Rathenau accord gives France some start on Germany in the race for world markets.

These are the considerations that have prevailed in the milieu which concerned themselves, particularly with the business viewpoint, and they are sufficient to make opinion on the Bourse favor the Loucheur scheme.

The Bourse also draws favorable deductions from the fact that the Finance Minister does not mean to float new loans. Thus the era of high rates of interest, of dearness of capital, may be considered as closed.

## Larger Stock Purchases

The volume of purchases of stocks on the Bourse during these weeks has been greater than it has been for a long time. There is a distinct evolution of feeling, and the clientele has decided to abandon the attitude of abstention which it has had for so long. These freer purchases drive up the quotations. The French rentes are very active and are mounting in value. Foreign funds are generally stationary. The Banque de France is again higher and indeed most of the banking establishments keep their former figures or improve them. The Comptoir National d'Escompte in a month has gained 40 francs the share. The Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas shows an upward tendency, though it has fluctuated considerably on some days. The Banque de l'Union Parlementaire has increased by 65 francs in a few weeks. There is altogether an excellent movement in the credit institutions.

Other groups also show up well. The mining and metallurgical companies—including the Acieries de France and of Longwy—make new progress. Bethune mines and those of Courrières are higher. The upward curve is followed by the shipping companies. Decidedly the French money market has regained its buoyancy.

## SUGAR FUTURES AT NEW LOW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Production of Portland cement in 1920 amounted to 100,023,245 barrels, exceeding that in 1917, the next highest year in production, by 7,208,048 barrels. This was an increase of 24 per cent over the production in 1919, 80,777,335 barrels. Stocks at the mills increased from 2,556,900 barrels at the end of 1919 to 8,941,046 barrels at the end of 1920.

## DIVIDENDS

Arkansas Natural Gas Company has deferred action on quarterly of 2%.

George P. Ide and Company, quarterly of 3% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Claett Peabody Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Twin City Rapid Transit, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 17.

Union Twist Drill, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable September 20 on stock of September 22.

Puget Sound Power and Light, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 1.

Associated Oil, quarterly of \$1.50, payable October 25 to stock of September 20.

Bucyrus Company, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

American Smelters Securities, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred and 1 1/4% on preferred B, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Montgomery Ward & Company, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

International Motor Truck, quarterly of 1 1/2% on first and second preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Hendee Manufacturing Company, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable October 1 on stock of September 20.

American Wholesale Supply Corporation, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

International Buttonhole Sewing Machine, quarterly of 1%, payable October 1 to holders of September 15. This is a reduction from 1 1/2% which has been paid for some time.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL PRODUCTION

Output Is Increasing Week by Week, With Some Districts Showing Considerable Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although the miners, after the recent stoppage, resumed work only on July 4, by the end of the month the weekly output reached over 4,500,000 tons. Coal is there a considerable surplus. In South Wales, Yorkshire, and the north of England and Scotland, large quantities are stacked, waiting for orders, and these reserves have naturally been followed by a reduction in prices locally.

Coal production is steadily increasing week by week. The following figures, supplied by the Board of Trade, show the progress which has advanced:

Week ending July 9..... 2,352,700 tons  
Week ending July 16..... 2,935,200 tons  
Week ending July 23..... 4,334,200 tons  
Week ending July 30..... 4,587,300 tons  
Week ending Aug. 6..... 3,619,600 tons

It is confidently predicted that, although the output has fallen, owing to holidays for the week ending August 6, it will soon exceed 5,000,000 tons weekly, and a revival is taking place in the export business. Inquiries have been received from South America, and the French national railways are also after British coal.

France has been offering at the rate of about 30s. per ton for Admiralty and best Monmouthshire qualities, as against the market quotation of 37s. 6d. for best Admiralty large, while for coal for the British coaling stations 31s. is being offered. There are also inquiries for small lots for Baltic ports.

## NEW YORK MARKET DISPLAYS STRENGTH

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market turned strong yesterday after a weak start and the list closed substantially higher, leaders making extreme gains of one to four points. Sentiment was more hopeful in consequence of steadier conditions in the commodities markets and easier money rates. Rails, especially Hill shares, rose one to two points on announcement of the regular Great Northern dividend. Equipments and oils eased moderately on profit-taking. Call money was easier, with 57 1/2 the ruling rate. Sales totaled 674,500 shares.

The market closed strong: Mexican Petroleum 117s., up 3%; Republic Iron & Steel 63s., up 4%; Reading 72s., up 2%; Bethlehem Steel B 66, up 2%; Baldwin Locomotive 88s., up 2%; Great Northern preferred 77s., up 2%; Pan American Petroleum 53 1/2, up 2.

## PORTLAND CEMENT OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Production of Portland cement in 1920 amounted to 100,023,245 barrels, exceeding that in 1917, the next highest year in production, by 7,208,048 barrels. This was an increase of 24 per cent over the production in 1919, 80,777,335 barrels. Stocks at the mills increased from 2,556,900 barrels at the end of 1919 to 8,941,046 barrels at the end of 1920.

## ARGENTINE MARKETS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The high cost of imported petrol in Australia is forcing attention to other sources of supply, and it is possible that instead of permitting huge quantities of molasses to run to waste in Queensland, this by-product of the sugar industry may be used for the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The Germans underbid all.

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Strong Improving Trend in Nearly All Departments Is Noted That Promises Well for the Immediate Future

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston shoe market has a strong improving trend, bookings of two large orders, from unexpected sources, coming to the notice of the trade this past week, besides the receipts of duplicates usual at this time. What significance the two large deals may reflect on the future activities of early fall business is hard to tell, as the majority of orders still show caution a predominant factor.

The advance in cotton has given the southern trade an uplift, and the fact that cereals are moving at fair prices put shoe manufacturers in a better mood than have been noticeable since deflation got in its damaging work. Reports from the shoe-making districts in the west are good, especially so with the larger concerns. The volume of shoes going through the different factories is remarkably large. Some of the prominent manufacturers are planning to increase their production.

Viewing the shoe manufacturing business from all angles, together with the general situation, in a fair and conservative manner, it is not unreasonable to assert that the business reveals an early activity in all lines.

The Packer Hide Market

Prices in the Chicago packer hide market are strong, with the exception of light native cows and ex-light native steers back to last spring's pull-offs. The principal sales during the week, approximately 125,000 hides, ranged as follows:

Yards	Cts	Cts
20,000 July-Aug. light nat. cows	11 1/2	24
20,000 May, few Apt. lit. nat. cows	10 1/2	24
20,000 June light native cows	11	23
15,000 June-July ex-light native steers	11	28
15,000 June-July ex light steers	11	28
1,500 April, Butcher brand steers	13 1/2	24
10,000 July-Aug. hvy Texas steers	14	24
5,000 July-Aug. ex. hvy Texas steers	11 1/2	20
7,000 July-Aug. ex. hvy Texas steers	10	20
20,000 July-Aug. branded cows	10	25
2,500 June-Sept. hvy nat. cows	12	25

The country's largest tanning company was the chief buyer of the hides listed above, especially of the native branded selection. Heavy branded hides are now sold up well into September, buyers offering present market rates for more of prime quality.

The September pull-offs will rank well up, usually with those of the preceding month, daily conditions would indicate that prices for such will be held firmly, as from October on quality will begin its downward trend.

Tanners state that they would buy more freely if leather was moving closer to normal, as summer hides are selling on a low basis, but their losses for the past two years are constant reminders that prudence is the safer course. Country hides are selling well, but at very low prices, and stocks of the better grades are pretty well picked over.

The Leather Markets

A liberal demand for over-weighted leather features that market, tanners being pressed to comply with needs of their clients for early shipments. The middle and light weights are also moving, but by far the biggest part of the business centers around the heavier selections.

Hemlock No. 1 grade keeps strong at 24 cents. Union heavy steer backs 50 to 48 cents; cow backs 42 to 37 cents; oak steer backs are active at 55 to 50 cents; clear choice heads, for the fenders trade—80 to 70 cents.

Chicago tanners are selling fair-sized lots (union tannage) of both heavy and middle weights at above figures. Philadelphia, a strong market for oak tannage, is practically sold up on the choicer grades.

Foreign sales during the last few days have been quite good. Germany and Japan have bought in good quantity, and France has taken a moderate amount. The rise in exchange is believed to be the cause, combined with a comparatively low price for the metal itself.

During the last three months stocks of metal in producers' hands have been reduced 100,000,000 pounds.

How much of this metal has gone merely from visible into invisible stocks, and how much into consumption, is difficult to determine, but it is thought that probably half of the reduction has gone into invisible stocks, in the hands of domestic consumers. The price of electrolytic copper for domestic consumption is 12 cents a pound, delivered, for September, and 12 to 12 1/2 for October.

The Boston calfskin market is comparatively quiet, local factories being well supplied for the time being. The call for black skins, in the west, is large enough to create surprise, where they rank in price with colors. Chicago dealers claiming to be sold up on them, and booking for future needs.

Scotch boarded tan, and black calf is selling well, tanners being unable to make satisfactory deliveries. Prices are strong at 55 to 50 cents. The lighter skins, for ladies' shoes, rule from 45 to 50 cents. Standard full chrome colors, and blacks are quoted, first quality 50 cents, seconds 45 to 40 cents. Low grades range from 20 cents.

The side upper leather markets are quite busy on certain tannages. In Boston colored chrome sides are having a steady demand, but prices are low, selling from 24 to 18 cents for prime leather. The call for patent leather is very good, tanners being driven full force to supply the demand. Choice patent kips are being sold at 45 cents, but good workable leather is selling from 45 to 40 cents. Scotch full grain sides are well sold up, and orders are slow in shipments. Black, full grain chrome has an improving trend, yet at present has a wide range of prices, choice sides quoted at 26 cents, good 24 to 22 cents, the lower qualities selling 20 cents down to 15 cents.

Buyers of the larger shoe concerns are the chief buyers in the market east and west, but tanners state that as buying has become more extended their opportunities to get big blocks of leather at their own figures are passed, for the present, anyway.

Boston glazed kid tanners report trade as good on extra choice skins

measuring two feet, or under, which are bringing from 35 to 75 cents for colors, and blacks 75 to 65 cents. In the medium grades, say from 55 to 40 cents, business is quiet, but good clear three to five-foot skins at 35 to 30 cents are active. Buyers able to take unlimited lots are making offers around 25 cents for the last-named grades.

There is some foreign trading, especially with Canadians, but it is not large. Philadelphia tanners are busy, black skins being prominent in their sales. It is quite obvious that the leather markets have seen the worst side of deflation, as all report a tangible business improvement, with prices holding firmly.

## LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Manufacturers More Interested, and Since More Coal Is Available Works Have Restarted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to the weekly report of the London Iron and Steel Exchange, Ltd., "the coming of the holiday season was largely responsible for the smaller attendance at the weekly meeting of the exchange. Representatives of British works, however, were more in evidence than has been the case for some time and was an indication that the home manufacturers are taking a more active interest in the market than at any time since the coal strike commenced. With supplies of coal becoming easier the number of works restarting or on the point of restarting has increased; but they are almost entirely engaged upon old orders and in many cases only a few departments are in operation. Several template mills have resumed work and this is welcomed in the trade as pointing to an improvement in the conditions of South Wales.

The worst feature of the situation in Great Britain, however, is the complete cessation of pig iron production. Makers decline to recommission their furnaces until they can secure fuel at prices which will enable them to produce iron at a competitive figure, and this they say would mean coal at 15s. to £1 below the current quotation. It would appear, therefore, that the British steel makers will have to use continental iron when the small existing stocks of home-manufactured material are absorbed.

There is plenty of continental iron available at prices pounds below the quotations for home-produced iron, and heavy stocks exist in France and Belgium. There seems to be a doubt as to the quality of a good deal of this material; but nevertheless fair quantities were sold in August. At the same time production of all descriptions of iron and steel is being curtailed as a result of the unsatisfactory prices being realized. Prices have not materially altered recently, but there is a somewhat firmer tone in the market, although there is scarcely enough business passing to test prices. The best markets continue to be Japan and the East, although trading continues to be limited to small tonnages.

Representations have been made to the shipping companies by an Italian commercial representative in Kenya with a view to inducing them to lower the freight charges, but so far the companies have not seen their way to make any special concessions. Meanwhile, the fact that the experiments are being continued shows that the difficulties are not regarded as insuperable. The Uganda Government is keenly interested in the enterprise, and high hopes are entertained both in that protectorate and in Kenya Colony that eventually an important export trade in the grasses will be established.

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During the last three months stocks

of metal in producers' hands have been reduced 100,000,000 pounds. How much of this metal has gone merely from visible into invisible stocks, and how much into consumption, is difficult to determine, but it is thought that probably half of the reduction has gone into invisible stocks, in the hands of domestic consumers. The price of electrolytic copper for domestic consumption is 12 cents a pound, delivered, for September, and 12 to 12 1/2 for October.

The report of the association claims that guesswork has been eliminated to a considerable extent by its monthly statistics. "The manufacturer who analyzes this report has a much clearer view of the entire situation and can plan future operations with greater assurance than the maker who does not have this barometer of conditions."

CALIFORNIA FLOUR FOR ORIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The first shipment of California flour to Yokohama on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner, Shinyo Maru, at the end of August from this port, The flour, which came from the mills of Stockton, consisted of 200,000 pounds, and was announced to be the



## HARBOR FOR THE CALIFORNIA GULF

Mexico and American Railroad to Construct Shipping Outlet for Arizona Ore and Also Agricultural Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A new harbor for Mexico, to be developed by the Tucson, Gila Bend & New Cornelia Railroad Company, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce of the National Government of Mexico, is announced by Bartley F. Tost, American Consul at Guaymas, State of Sonora, in a report to the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The place selected for the harbor is at Rocky Point, on St. George's Bay, Gulf of California, about 100 miles north of Guaymas. Harbor experts, engineers, divers and railroad construction forces are now at the site of the proposed harbor, and preliminary surveys are being made.

The main object of the establishment of a harbor at that point is to give the production of the Arizona copper mines a direct outlet to tide-water, with a short rail haul. In addition, this port will furnish an outlet for the agricultural products of the Gila River Valley in Arizona, and the Imperial Valley in California, as well as tend to develop the agricultural lands around the head of the Gulf of California, which are as fertile and productive as those of the Imperial Valley, but which have not been developed owing to lack of transportation.

St. George's Bay is the northern limit of deep water in the Gulf of California, which from there to the mouth of the Colorado and the Hardy's (false) Colorado River, shoals rapidly to an average depth of not more than eight feet. The consul at Guaymas reports that the bay offers many advantages for a harbor, including deep water without dredging, a channel, landlocked anchorages, a good beach, protection from shifting currents and bars, and, by land, a direct and open passageway for rail lines to the central points of Arizona's mineral production. About 105 miles of railroad, of a grade averaging not more than one per cent, will have to be constructed from the present southern terminus of the Tucson, Gila Bend & New Cornelia Railroad, at Ajo, to the bay. Deep water extends from the bay out to the middle of the Gulf of California, which averages 50 to 60 feet in depth to a point opposite the entrance to Guaymas Bay, where it deepens rapidly to 200 to 400 feet and continues of this depth out around Cape San Lucas, on the extreme southern tip of Lower California, to the open Pacific.

High rail freight rates on copper to the markets in the western part of the United States have induced the Arizona Railroad Corporation, which is owned by Arizona mining companies, to seek an all-water outlet for their production, whence the ore could be carried via the Panama Canal to Baltimore and other refineries and smelters. With the construction of a pier 1000 feet long at Rocky Point, the consul reports that vessels of as high as 15,000 tons carrying capacity could come alongside and load direct from railroad cars. A great deal of oil prospecting and experimenting also is being carried on along both coasts of the Gulf of California, and such a port doubtless would aid in the development of new fuel oil fields in the mainland State of Sonora and on the peninsula of Lower California.

## MANUFACTURERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Business men will consider industrial conditions, causes and remedies at the national conference of state manufacturers' associations here September 29 and 30, and a large representation of corporate and individual firms is desired.

Special attention will be given to congressional legislation such as the tariff, taxation and transportation, inasmuch as it is believed that settlement of these subjects must precede an era of full business prosperity.

Every line of manufacturing business will be given hearings at the session and at the close resolutions resulting from the deliberations will be passed upon.

## SYNDICATE TAKES ARCHDUKE'S ESTATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—J. Leonard Replogle, member of an American syndicate which includes Frank A. Munsey and Charles H. Sabin, confirmed yesterday the report that the syndicate had taken over the estates of the family of Archduke Frederick of Austria, in Austria, Italy, Romania, Poland, Jugoslavia, Tschecoslovakia and Hungary. The estates are valued at more than \$400,000,000.

The syndicate's plans were formulated about two years ago and came to fruition in the formation of the General Real Estate and Trust Company, of which H. S. Endsley, former official of the Vanadium Company, is president, and René Viviani, former French Premier, chief counsel. It is said that all the estates were turned over to this country, the Archduke Frederick and his son retaining a two-thirds interest, but with the management of the estate reverting to the American group.

Although many of the holdings are free, and are being operated without hindrance by the various governments, tickets to intoxicated persons have been issued. The order applies to all points in New Jersey.

Mr. Viviani has been given the task

of having the remainder of the property released. The claim is that under the Treaty of St. Germaine, providing for confiscation of estates of reigning royal families, the properties must be released, because the Archduke and his son are not a reigning family. The properties include the Bergenthal steel plant at Teschen, in Tschecoslovakia; this area has 10 large sugar beet factories and vast forests. There are more than 1,000,000 acres of land in the estate; also the Albertina Art Galleries in Vienna. Samuel Untermyer is also acting for the American group in Europe.

## SOCIALIST ATTACKS NEW YORK POLITICS

As "Political Broker" Republican Party Is Little Better Than Tammany, Candidate for Aldermanic President Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—City government in the United States for many years has been an experiment station for studying the masses through powerful public service oligarchies, declared James O'Neal, Socialist candidate for aldermanic president, in replying to a questionnaire sent out by the New York League of Women Voters.

"New York City is a classic example of this situation," said Mr. O'Neal. "It has long passed from the stage of experiment and is now a hothouse for enriching idle investors. The maintenance of the regime is managed through two political organizations with their respective staffs of political brokers. Both are in the market seeking the contract for governing in the interests of the city's despots.

"Tammany is a rather vulgar broker in this business, but it has never failed the class of exploiters. Its methods are coarse and often brutal, but it can never be charged with being disloyal to the class that exercises dominion over the city's affairs. Tammany's competitor maintains a more 'respectable' establishment, and seeks a contract for serving the same class at a cheaper rate. That is, its general complaint is to the effect that Tammany administrators power at a cost higher than what its opponents will charge. The public service exploiters and the contractor coalition of profiteers can get the same loyal service from a 'fusion' administration that Tammany now gives, but for lower taxes which are paid by the big property interests. Besides, 'fusion' claims seem to be more 'respectable' and would serve the same common masters by methods that would not be as shocking to 'superior' persons.

"Now, as between the two brokers' organizations, the masses of working-men and women have no choice in this election or in any other to be held in New York. The workers of the city have their own claims, their own welfare and point of view to serve by opposing both brokerage firms at the ballot box. The Socialist Party represents these claims and this point of view. We would serve the working masses with a view of using every measure of power permitted to our hands for making the city an experiment station in behalf of their education, health, organization and general welfare, in the hope that knowledge and experience will teach them the necessity of abolishing the capitalists' order of society."

## OREGON RESTAURANTS REDUCE THEIR PRICES

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Special attention will be given to congressional legislation such as the tariff, taxation and transportation, inasmuch as it is believed that settlement of these subjects must precede an era of full business prosperity.

Every line of manufacturing business will be given hearings at the session and at the close resolutions resulting from the deliberations will be passed upon.

## CORPORATIONS MAY NOT PRACTICE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Establishing a precedent for the State of California, Judge C. N. Andrews, in the Superior Court, recently handed down a formal decision, denying the right of corporations to practice law in this State, and specifically restraining a certain one which had been doing so.

Action was brought against the corporation some time ago, as a test case, by the Lawyers Institute of San Diego on special authority of the Attorney-General of California. Arguments on legal aspects of the case were presented to Judge Andrews about two weeks ago, and his recent decision marks an important victory for the Lawyers Institute.

INEBRIATES REFUSED PASSAGE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Persons under the influence of liquor will not be permitted to board any of the trains of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway or the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Orders for the strict enforcement of the regulations of the lines which prohibits the sale of tickets to intoxicated persons have been issued. The order applies to all points in New Jersey.

## MUSIC

Educational Value of the Gramophone

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—New inventions in the gramophones have of late greatly improved the quality of the music and to some degree account for its immensely increased popularity among musicians. There has been a good deal of perhaps natural conservatism among professionals in accord-

ing a popular welcome to this comparatively new instrument on account of its mechanical nature, accentuated also by the tunes of the music halls at first chosen for reproduction by it. After the symphony and the string quartet had been brought within its range and the leading performers on solo instruments had played to it and had their renderings faithfully recorded, the gramophone entered upon a new stage in its career.

The educational value of the instrument is perhaps only now beginning to be properly appreciated. Reproductions may and do disappoint in some respects. String tone, for example, loses a great deal of its own distinctive quality, though the renderings of a given piece may reproduce a violinist's interpretation with the most meticulous accuracy. But, allowing for that and all other drawbacks, it must be granted that the improved gramophone brings into the home the performance of the best music by the best players. To many who never have a chance of hearing a great orchestra this boon is one that cannot be overestimated. Lovers of music in the same way can hear a movement of a quartet excellently played by the leading string players. To amateurs this is not only an enjoyment in itself but it is also a lesson. If the actual interpretation is there: phrasing, rhythm and balance are all true and exact, and may be studied with the most excellent results.

Therein lies the supreme value of the instrument as an educational factor. It is not so much that the postessor of a record may have his ears tickled with a fine performance of a favorite work as that he may hear the particular work again and again. It is the repeated impression made by the performance of a fine work that benefits both student and amateur. It is this which forms a standard and enlarges the musical perception of the ideal performance as something to be hoped for or aimed at.

To the mere musical trifler, the repeated hearing of a fine number is a thing to improve the taste and clarify the judgment. To the student, it is an object lesson and an inspiration. Every violinist with a masterpiece by Kreisler or Heifetz before him, which he listens to again and again, can study both the technique and the interpretation of those artists, and can realize the peculiar qualities of their style with a degree of intimacy that is impossible from an occasional hearing in a concert hall. An expert listener can also obtain a very good idea of their bowing and fingerings in the same way. From the records of the London or the Catterall string quartets, the amateur quartet player can realize the peculiar qualities of their style with a degree of intimacy that is impossible from an occasional hearing in a concert hall.

The operating cost of ocean steamers through such a canal under the most favorable circumstances would be greater than the cost of transporting grain through elevators to ocean ships at a real ocean port.

"That the canal would be absolutely useless unless lake channels and ports were similarly deepened; that surveys had not been made or estimates prepared to indicate what the ultimate cost would be.

"That the perils of navigation on the St. Lawrence River to Montreal already entailed enormously increased insurance rates as compared with other Atlantic ports, and are increasingly heavy during the early spring and autumn months when dangers of fog and ice are most pronounced.

"The operating cost of ocean steamers through such a canal under the most favorable circumstances would be greater than the cost of transporting grain through elevators to ocean ships at a real ocean port.

"That as a power proposition only, even if it could be justified on economic grounds, it is not one in which the government of the United States would be justified in pledging its credit or spending the money of its people raised through taxation.

"But since it is not a project that private enterprise has displayed any willingness to furnish capital for, it is apparent that the appeal to governments to build it is evidence that private interests have not sufficient faith in the returns to be had from it.

"It has none of the justifications that the Panama Canal had, that is, a cutting off of enormous distances between this country and its possessions, or as a matter of military and naval protection of the country's coast in case of war."

## BALTIMORE STOPS AUCTION OF JOBLESS

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Auctions of the unemployed, as was proposed to be started in Baltimore this week, will not be permitted by either state or city officials.

This was announced just as a crowd of jobless seafarers men were preparing to march from the harbor front at the foot of Broadway to hold a "sale" on the city hall piazza.

Governor Ritchie telephoned from Annapolis to Police Commissioner Gaither, forbidding the auction. He declared that the plan could not be tolerated, adding that "no man's services should be offered in this State in a way which would violate the respect of the American workingman."

The project originated among a score of seafarers out of work for weeks and at the end of their resources. They declared they would stand on the block and signify their intention and willingness to work for any one who would furnish them with three meals a day, place to sleep and a little money for clothing and other necessities.

## PUBLIC OPERATION OF UTILITIES DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A program of government operation of national public utilities, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, food-packing corporations and similar industries, under which a saving of \$6,000,000,000 will be made to the people annually, was outlined here before the annual convention of the Peoples Reconstruction League, just closed in the San Francisco Labor Temple.

The program of the league, which is a non-partisan union of farmers, labor organizations and other progressive units, according to Benjamin Marsh, executive secretary, calls for prompt restoration of the railroads to unified government operation; legislation to control the meat-packing industry; taxation of privilege instead of poverty; changes in the banking and credit systems; defeat of universal compulsory military training, and the control of national resources.

About 500 delegates attended the convention, which covered two days.

songs come out with exquisite beauty of tone and intonation, as in the flute obbligato to "Charmant oiseau" of David sung by Calve. Tenor singers may learn much in the same way from repeated hearings of Caruso records both in technique and interpretation, and basses from the magnificent declamation of Chaliapine.

All these admirable records, and many others, have a distinct educational quality in addition to their aesthetic value, which should not be lost sight of by either the teacher or the learner.

## AILD OPPOSED FOR ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Former President of New York

Chamber of Commerce Thinks Canalization of River Would Cost More Than Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Eight reasons why the project for the canalization of the St. Lawrence River should not be carried through are given by E. H. Outerbridge, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in a letter to Darwin P. Kingsley, now president. Causes of Mr. Outerbridge's opposition are, he states, as follows:

"The engineers' report, which is so drawn as to give the impression to the casual reader, and this is the impression which has already been given to the public press, as evidenced by their comments on it, that \$252,000,000 will cover the total cost of the operations to make it a navigable waterway for ocean-going steamers and develop the power.

"Navigation of the St. Lawrence under the most favorable circumstances is open only seven months in the year.

"The canal would be absolutely useless unless lake channels and ports were similarly deepened; that surveys had not been made or estimates prepared to indicate what the ultimate cost would be.

"That the perils of navigation on the St. Lawrence River to Montreal already entailed enormously increased insurance rates as compared with other Atlantic ports, and are increasingly heavy during the early spring and autumn months when dangers of fog and ice are most pronounced.

"The operating cost of ocean steamers through such a canal under the most favorable circumstances would be greater than the cost of transporting grain through elevators to ocean ships at a real ocean port.

"That as a power proposition only, even if it could be justified on economic grounds, it is not one in which the government of the United States would be justified in pledging its credit or spending the money of its people raised through taxation.

"But since it is not a project that private enterprise has displayed any willingness to furnish capital for, it is apparent that the appeal to governments to build it is evidence that private interests have not sufficient faith in the returns to be had from it.

"It has none of the justifications that the Panama Canal had, that is, a cutting off of enormous distances between this country and its possessions, or as a matter of military and naval protection of the country's coast in case of war."

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

London, August 30, 1921.

THE book of the week has been Viscount Esher's sympathetic, but penetrating and candid analysis of Lord Kitchener. This small book, just over 200 pages in length, was unheralded; it had no advance paragraphs, but it jumped into immediate popularity, due mainly to the fact that every important paper reviewed it at length on the day of publication. I telephoned for a copy, in the afternoon, to the largest bookseller in London, and was informed that it was sold out, and that there was no chance of buying it anywhere until the new edition was off the press.

BUT there are other reasons for its popularity. It is generally agreed that Lord Kitchener at the War Office was a failure, that as War Secretary he was a hindrance rather than a help, yet he remains a popular hero, and beloved by the masses. A strange figure! A romantic figure! More than once I was among those who stood at the door of the War Office, in the first month of the war, waiting to see him, and seeing the level look, the steady eyes, yet with the air of a man overwhelmed by the magnitude of his task. "The great service of this book," says The Times, "is that it shows the sensitiveness and refinement of the man's nature." It is curious that this great soldier should have been more interested in blue chins and old furniture than in human beings. The final paragraph of The Times review is: "It is a paradox, but though the book is so critical, there are few who will put it down without liking Lord Kitchener the more. Even his failures seem to enhance the grandeur of the figure." Perhaps of all the testimonies to K. of K. the loyalest and the most touching is in the story by "O. Henry" of the little American work girl who hung his photograph in her room, and looked at it every day. It kept her straight.

ANOTHER reason for the popularity of this book is the statement, made on Lord Esher's authority, that he has deposited his War Diaries in the British Museum, and that they are to be kept under lock and key for 60 years, which was the period of "retirement selected by the author of 'Waverley'." The importance of these Diaries is that Lord Esher (Reginald Balio Brett) is one of those people whose good or ill fortune it is to move continually behind the scenes.

HAT readable literary journal, John o' London's Weekly, has had the happy idea of asking the London publishers to confess which of their books, published this century, they are most proud of having published. To those who know the publishing world the replies are amusing. Cannot you see the gentlemen trying to make out their lists, aware that it is a fine free advertisement, and also aware that authors are touchy, and that some of them would fret if they were omitted from the list? A few of the replies are pitiful. The Clarendon Press remarks: "If we were asked to name one book, we could only name the great Dictionary." Mr. Jonathan Cape is "most proud of the reprint of Dr. Doughty's 'Arabia Deserta'." Mr. Dent rejoices in "The Temple Shakespeare," "Everyman's Library," and the works of Hudson and Conrad. Messrs. Mills and Boon are "proud to have made the name of Jack London a world-wide one." But the most efficient answer is that supplied by Sir Frederick Macmillan, of Macmillan & Co. He took some days to consider the question, and then produced the following list in "General Literature," excluding Fiction, Poetry and Belles-Lettres.

Forbes's "History of the British Army" (still in course of publication); Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt"; Lord Morier's "Revolutions"; Winston Churchill's "Lord Randolph Churchill" (one of the best political biographies in the language); Fraser's "Golden Bough"; Bryce's "Modern Democracies"; Saintsbury's "History of the French Novel"; Colvin's "Life of Keats"; Goss's "Life of Swinburne"; Sir G. Arthur's "Life of Lord Kitchener"; Cook's "Life of Florence Nightingale"; Fosting Jones' "Memoir of Samuel Butler"; Dicey's "Law and Public Opinion in England"; Marshall's "Industry and Trade"; Auer Stein's "Ruins of Desert Cathay"; Sykes' "History of Persia."

THE "My Dear Wells" correspondence between H. G. Wells and Henry Arthur Jones, runs on like a brook, but I fancy that it would stop quickly had not Mr. Jones such an amazing fondness for letter writing. Mr. Wells is cross and snappy, and is evidently tired of his antagonist's elephantine humor. He describes it as "like being persistently shouted after in the street, or having one's door bell rung at all hours." One fact emerges from the correspondence. Mr. Wells did not call Lenin "beloved": he said that Lenin was "the beloved leader of certain sections of the Russian people."

RECEIVE so many kindly and informative letters from correspondents, whom I have never seen, that I have had a strong green flap case made to keep them in. One has just come to hand from Maine. There is a good deal in it about Belinda—pleasant reading. Here is a passage or two: "The comments of your Ohio correspondent upon Belinda are more than I can bear. Every artist, we are told, paints himself into all his portraits, but is it possible that each of us sees himself in the portraits that he admires? For surely your friend from Dayton was describing herself in her idea of Belinda, and truly it was funnier to me with my conceptions of Belinda than it ever could be to Belinda herself. My idea is that Belinda has the invaluable combina-

tion of a Georgia background and a quite cosmopolitan foreground, which makes her, to my mind, both charming and progressive." Very pretty. But we must not make Belinda vain. It has taken a long time to train her.

THE same correspondent asks me to read Ezra Pound's parody of "Sumner is known in" because "you like nonsense"; and wonders if I have pursued my acquaintance with the poetry of E. A. Robinson "that cerebral Browning, elevating but not exhilarating." And she also begs me to overcome my dislike of James Branch Cabell, whose "Figures of Earth," "has some wonderful things in it, and none of that half-bitter, half schoolboy badness of 'Jungen'." I have read "Figures of Earth" and like it immensely. Indeed, I consider it one of the most mature, knowledgeable and amusing books of the year.

DOES anybody read Lord Beaconsfield now? Yesterday I escorted Belinda to the Kensington Movies to see Lord Beaconsfield's "Sibyl." The costumes are fine, and the acting adequate, but what a farrago of threadbare melodramatic episodes it is. Halfway through I closed my eyes and composed myself to thought, from which I was aroused by the orchestra playing "God Save the King." Having found Belinda's reticule and parasol, I said to her, "Well, how did you like it?" She replied—(I must apologize as I know that the vocabulary of the wife of a literary man should be choice and chaste), she replied, "What tosh they put over on the early Victorians."

AM rather fond of making pen pictures: so is Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Here is his latest. The subject is Colonel House.

"He is a tiny little man—and always suggests to me a resemblance to

M. Freyinet, the great French politician who used to be called 'The Little White Mouse.'

Both the one

and the other have proved what

iron strength of will and perfect

lucidity of mind can lie behind a

small and apparently fragile frame."

THE clever publicity campaign

that heralded Sir Hall Caine's latest book, "The Master of Man," has resulted, as observers knew it would, in a sale of nearly 100,000 copies. The critics have, as usual, been rather scornful, but the public takes no advice when a popular favorite produces a new book. One of the best reviews appeared in The Times, and the best clause in it was the figure of Sir Hall Caine as a tennis player.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"Sir Hall Caine suggests one of those English base-line players who have been seen recently in the lawn tennis championships; we know they go round the country gaining prizes;

they appear to have all the recognized strokes; and to see them against sec-

ond-rate players is to think them invincible.

And yet, pit them against certain visitors from abroad, and their steady stroke is countered by a dart

and a flick of the wrist which make it

of small account. So it is Sir Hall Caine can be compared with the small

minority of the great elect of literature, amongst whom one critic places him—champions whose eyes have been

touched in fairyland so that they do

not need to work up a position before

making their great thrust; all pos-

sitions are alike to them. As the base-

line player gradually attains position

for the winning stroke, so Sir Hall

Caine works over his material until

it is molded to the shape aimed at;

but there is something inert in the

material—its resistance is not active.

The reader does not ask himself what

the characters will do next, but what

their creator will compel them to do."

(From The Times review of "The Master of Man.")

MONG the new books that I should like to read are: "Antique Paganism: a Book of Verse-Plays," By Clifford Bar.

Because Mr. Clifford Bar is one of the authors of the brilliant play about Shakespeare recently published, and he has the feeling and the knack for these pageants and chronicle dramas. "Homes of the Past." By W. H. Helm.

Because this book deals with Domestic Buildings and life in England from the Norman to the Georgian age, and I am one of those who love to escape, at intervals, into the silent past. "Sonnets from Marcus Aurelius." By James Vila Blake.

Because it contains 31 metrical translations of speeches and sayings of Marcus Aurelius, and this kind of exercise pleases me. I like to read such things aloud to Belinda when she is busy.

Q. R.

FOR A QUIET HOUR

The Seven Ages of Man. By Ralph Bergengren. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$1.25.

Such complacent quirks of thinking as Mr. Bergengren has put into these seven essays may be the more pleasant to consider when some years hence, a man picks up the volume in a second-hand bookshop and smiles at discovering an oddity of 1921. Nevertheless one may even smile at them now, and especially at the pseudo-quotations which preface the various chapters. It is a book prepared for the holiday season, and as such will doubtless prove popular.

CUSTOMS OF LIVING

The People of Palestine. By Elisha Grant. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.50.

In an enlarged edition of a volume first published in 1907, we have here a sympathetic presentation of customs of living in Palestine today. Though written with little literary feeling, the book is interesting because of the definiteness of its descriptions which deal, of course, with scenes and people that have been described many times before.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Mr. Punch's History of Modern England. By Charles L. Graves. In four volumes. Vols. I and 2. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. £1s. 6d.

Mr. Punch is an octogenarian, half hearty and vigorous, who has kept a diary of his doings and meetings since the first week of his birth. Not a diary for his eyes alone, kept under lock and key, written in cipher such as the great Samuel employed; but a diary written to be read within a week. That makes a difference. Things that are written to be read are not written without guile. There was nothing like it before; there will be nothing like it again.

III

To skim these pages is to be reminded of many long forgotten things, and still more reminded of the treadmill in which events move. Manners change and modes change, but the round remains the same. The blunders of the Crimean War might be the blunders of the Great War. The events that follow the '70's are the events that follow 50 years later. The profiteers are no new person. The "new rich" were as obnoxious to Mr. Punch in 1869 as they are in 1921. Listen to him as he speaks about the profiteers of those days who were displacing the old gentry as the profiteers of to-day are displacing them:

The brutal now fast closing the sylvan scenery of England to Englishmen, are with the exception of an ignoble duke or two, rich rogues and speculating financiers who have ousted the old territorial aristocracy and squires, having bought fields and forests with the reward of their rascality.

Prices went up, if not as high after the Franco-Prussian war as they have gone up after the Anglo-Prussian war.

In London the price of coal rose to 50s. per ton and the miner of the '70's was as much the bête noire of Mr. Punch as the miners of today. In 1873 wages in some collieries had gone up to 10s. or 15s. a day. And, as Mr. Graves observes, there is

an extraordinary similarity in the contents and protests which filled the pages of Punch in the years 1871 to 1873, to those which have been so painfully familiar since November, 1918.

The prosperity and extravagance of the miners is constantly referred to. They are accused of being overpaid, and in consequence, of reducing output.

The vicious circle is aptly summarized in a doggerel verse:

St. Lucia, follow station. This means why? High wages rendered prices high. Then working men for wages higher. Strike, and to still more pay aspire. Such aspirations what will crown? It is Excelior upside down.

There is a drawing headed "From the Coal District," showing a miner buying pineapples, beneath it this legend:

My lad—I am afraid I must give up the pineapple. Mr. Green. Eight shillings is really too much to pay. Successful Collier—Just put up for me, then Master. 'Ere's 'alf a sovereign. You may keep us to cool 'em.

IV

Mr. Punch has always been a humanitarian with a warm heart and responsive emotions; but it has never been easy for him to sympathize with efforts directed to making a general improvement in conditions. Show him a seamstress, tell him of a beggarly pittance paid to the agricultural laborer and he is afame at once. But great movements for economic change make him nervous, he does not understand them and they appear to him more threatening than reassuring. Limited as we all are it would be ungenerous not to allow some limitation to Mr. Punch and if it is human to err he is intensely human. His tongue is never still, nothing escapes his notice or his gibes. Like the rest of us, he is affected by interference with his personal comfort.

He is a staunch Protestant and in these early days had little sympathy with the High Churchmen.

Stanley, Maurice and Kingsley were his heroes. He had far more sympathy with underprivileged than with opulent classes. Indeed, he had little respect for the Episcopal Church everywhere, with the exception of Temple and Tait.

Here is a drawing entitled "A Home Thrust" with this explanation:

Ah! Bishop, what a heavenly sermon that was of yours last Sunday about worldliness and the vanities of the flesh. It nearly made me cry. I say, Bishop, how hard it hit you and me.

He has never had any patience with cant. In that respect we have moved a little from the '70's. One would hardly find today an advertisement such as this to which Mr. Punch refers in the spring of 1866, where a young man wished

to find a home with a pious family, in which his Christian example would be considered remuneration for his board and lodgings.

Or another where

A gentleman, born and bred, kinsman of an earl, will preach Christ.

V

The great issues? Mr. Punch as a rule was no prophet. He saw no further than anyone else and not so far as some. The working classes of England were right about the American Civil War, and he was wrong. He could not see any good in Lincoln until Lincoln was gone, and the best that can be said of him is that when Lincoln was gone Mr. Punch made such amends as he could in this verse:

Yes, but he lived to shame me from my sneer.  
To make my pencil and confute my pen;  
To make me own this hind a prince's son;  
The rail-splitter, the true born king of men.

But if he was wrong about Lincoln, he was right about the retribution that was to fall on Germany. In a cartoon in the spring of 1873, when the German occupation ended, she is shown leaving France, taking with her the indemnity. Its title is "Au revoir," and below is written:

Germany—Farewell, Madam. And if? France—Ah! we shall meet again.

While earlier this verse appears:

Even as thy heel is on their head.  
That on thy folks' head set their heel;  
So are threescore more years have sped,  
The woe thou work'st, thy sons shall feel.

Who smiles with sword shall fall.  
Holds for kings as for subjects true.  
God's mills grind slow but they grind small;  
And He that grinds gives all their due.

Not a page of these interesting pages but proves two things. One, how history repeats itself, and the other, what an observant eye and up-to-date acquaintance with events Mr. Graves brought with him in his search. What present day Parliamentarian will not be amused by this reference to Russell's Reform Bill introduced in March, 1860, and withdrawn in June.

Amendments sore, long time I bore,  
Parental love was vain.  
Till by degrees the House did please  
To put me out of pain.

or here is a summary of a speech by Cobden made on July 30, 1865, in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Graves finds what he calls "a most extraordinary plagiarism of the election address of any Anti-Waste Independent Liberal candidate in the year 1821."

The present is the most extraordinary government that ever existed in its time. This is all Lord Palmerston's fault.

He is always interfering and getting us into trouble.

If the Liberals do not disintegrate themselves from this supreme folly, they will rot out of existence.

The Tories keep Lord Palmerston in office, and have more confidence in him than in their own chief.

He is puffed up by a clever and noisy clique.

All the questions dear to Radicals and Dissenters have gone back under his leadership.

This sort of thing must not go on next year.

If you take out "Lord Palmerston" and insert "Mr. Lloyd George" the adaptation is complete.

The truth is Mr. Punch is the typical traditional Britisher; who grows less enthusiastic and more irascible with every added year.

These two volumes leave him at the age of 33. We shall await the others with interest and expectation.

If Mr. Graves has not given us a history, he has at least given us a racy commentary on events, which is hardly less instructive and is infinitely more amusing.

## THE TUDOR PERIOD

## THE HOME FORUM

## It Is the Harvest Moon!

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vases—  
And roofs of villages, on woodland crests—  
And their aerial neighborhoods of nests—  
Described, on the curtained window-pane—  
Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes—  
And harvest-fields, its mystic splendor rests!—  
Gone are the birds that were our summer guests;  
With the last sheaves return the laboring wains!—  
The song-birds leave us at the summer's close,  
Only the empty nests are left behind.  
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves.

—Longfellow.

## The Horn Mansion in Kennedy Square

Kennedy Square, in the late fifties, was a place of birds and trees and flowers; of rude stone benches, sagging arbors smothered in vines, and cool dirt-paths bordered by sweet-smelling box. Giant magnolias filled the air with their fragrance, and climbing roses played hide and seek among the railings of the rotting fence. Along the shaded walks laughing boys and girls romped all day, with hoop and ball, attended by old black mammy in white aprons and gay-colored bandannas...

Outside of all this color, perfume, and old-time charm, outside the grass-line and the rickety wooden fence that framed them in, ran an uneven pavement splashed with cool shadows and stained with green mold. Here, in summer, the watermelon-man stopped his cart; and here, in winter, upon its broken-brieks, old Moses unhooked his bucket of oysters and ceased for a moment his droning call.

On the shady side of the square, and half-hidden in ivy, was a Noah's Ark church, topped by a quaint belfry holding a bell that had not rung for years, and faced by a clock-dial all-weather-stains and cracks, around which travelled single rusty hand. In its shadow to the right lay the home of the Archdeacon, a stately mansion with Corinthian columns reaching to the roof and surrounded by a spacious garden filled with damask roses and bushes of sweet syringa. To the left crouched a row of dingy houses built of brick, their iron balconies hung in flowering vines, the

hooked his answer during the morning hours was invariably the same: "Yes, sah, Mars' Richard's in his H' room wrastlin' wid his machine, I reckon. He's in dar now, sah—" this with another low bow, and then slowly recovering his perpendicular with eyes fixed on the retreating figure, so as to be sure there was no further need of his services, he would resume his work, drenching the steps again with soap-suds or rubbing away on the door-plate or door-pull, stopping every other moment to blow his breath on the polished surface.—"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" F. Hopkins Smith.

## A Morning Gallop in North Africa

"Monsieur, le spahi! I went out in the early morning air and found my escort for Figuig, a tall, dark Arab, almost black, his head capped with a huge turban wound with brown camel's rope in two coils, and his form robed in a heavy white burnoose that showed his red trousers beneath; he held two horses, one tall and strong, for himself, the other, smaller and lighter, a mare, for me," relates George E. Woodberry in "North Africa and the Desert." "My friend soon joined us with his mount, and, glancing at my mare as I also mounted, warned me not to rein her in straight with that bit, as it was thus that the Arabs trained their horses to rear and caper, and a strong pull might bring her up unexpectedly on her hind legs, and that, he said, was all I need be careful about. We trotted off easily enough down the street toward the railway, and in a few moments turned the last building and were on the route westward over the open plain. The old ksar lay far off to the left, the Zouzfane to the north, and between was the unobstructed stretch of the rocky hamada, herbleas and strewn with small and broken stones, to where we saw a line of straggling palms beneath the Morocco hillside. The air was brisk and cool—just the morning for a gallop. The temptation was too great for my mare, who showed no liking for her neighbors, and, after a few partly foiled attempts, struck boldly off the trail to the left. I minded my instructions and had no desire to see what she could do on her hind legs. I had neither whip nor spur. I gave her her head. I was likely to have a touch of the Arab fanaticism, and I did. I settled myself hard in the saddle as she flew on; she was soon at the top of her speed; it was the gallop of my life. Her feet were as sure as they were fleet on the paths, rocky plain; she avoided obstacles by instinct; and if she came to a dry, ditch-like channel now and then that cut the level, with a slight retardation for the spring, she jumped over it as if that were the best of all. But it was a pace that would end. After a mile or so . . . I, seeing some Arabs pitched not far away, turned her toward them, thinking she might regard it as a friendly place, and so brought her up. Three or four Arabs, very friendly and curious, ran up, and I dismounted. 'Mechante, mechante,' they kept saying; and I looked at the shallow glitter of the mare's eyes, as she turned them on me to see the rider she had got the better of, and for my part I said 'Furbo'—something that I learned in Italy. My friend came riding up after a little to know where I was going, and said he thought I was 'having a little fun'; and the spahi rode on, and dismounting, also with a 'mechante' changed horses with me. I said good-bye to the friendly Arabs, and we rode off straight north to the route from which I had involuntarily wandered; but it was a fine morning gallop."

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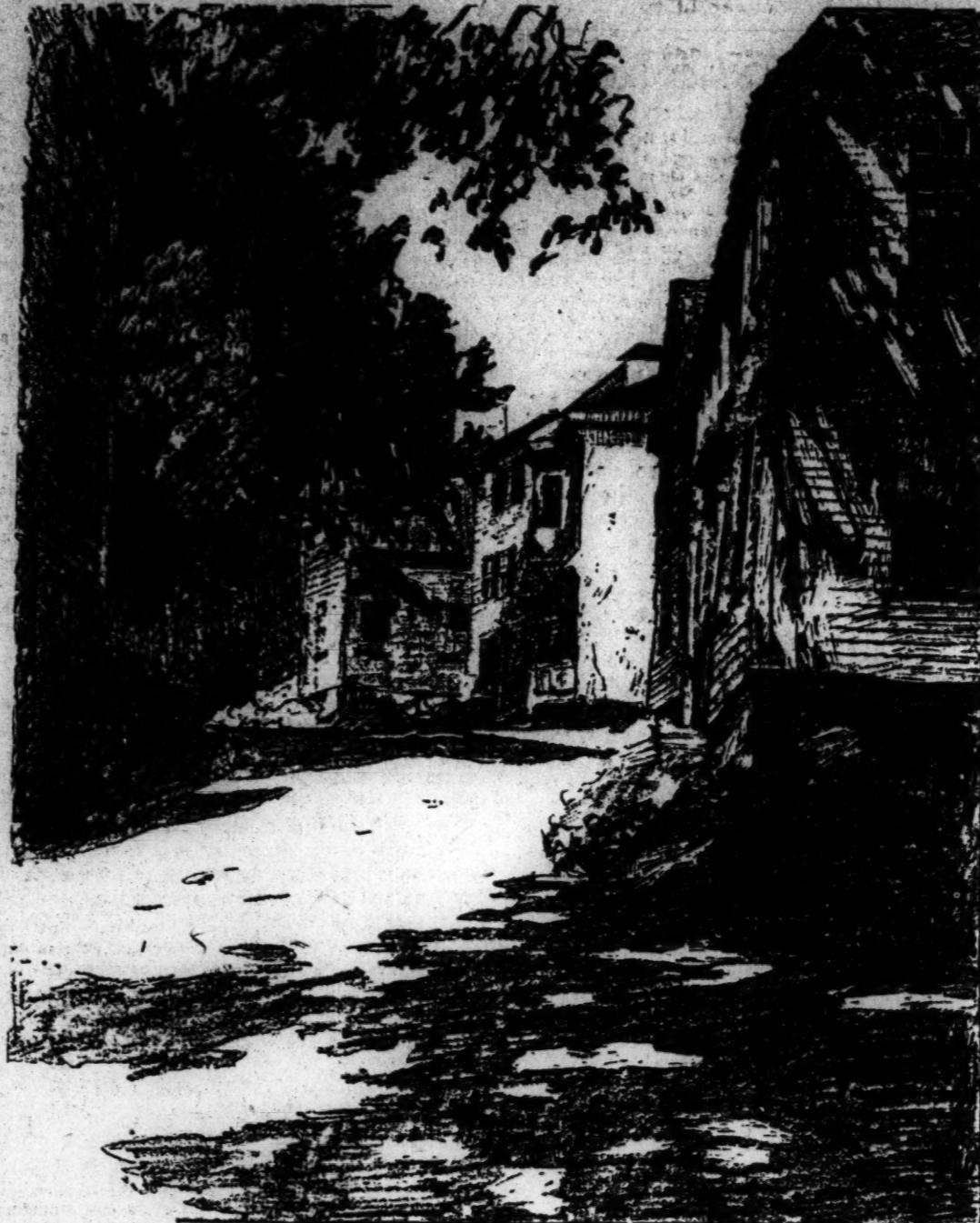
On the sunny side of the square, opposite the church, were more houses, high and low; one all garden, filled with broken-nosed statues hiding behind still more magnolias, and another all verandas and honeysuckles, big rocking-chairs and swinging hammocks; and still others with porticos curtained by white jasmine or Virginia creeper.

Half-way down this stretch of sunshine—and what a lovely stretch it was—there had stood for years a venerable mansion with high chimneys, sloping roof, and quaint dormer-windows, shaded by a tall sycamore that spread its branches far across the street. Two white marble steps guarded by old-fashioned iron railings led up to the front door, which bore on its face a silver-plated knocker, inscribed in letters of black with the name of its owner—"Richard Horn." All three, the door, the white marble steps, and the silver-plated knocker—not to forget the round silver knobs ornamenting the newel posts of the railings—were kept as bright as the rest of the family plate by that most loyal of servants, old Malachi, who daily soused the steps with soap and water, and then brought to a phenomenal polish the knocker, bell-pull, and knobs by means of fuller's earth, turpentine, hard breathing, and the vigorous use of a buckskin rag.

If this weazened-faced, bald-headed old darky, resplendent in white shirt-sleeves, green bazzie apron, and never-ceasing smile of welcome, happened to be engaged in this cleansing and polishing process—and it occurred every morning—and saw any friend of his master approaching, he would begin removing his pall and brushes and throwing wide the white door before the visitor reached his house, would there await his coming, bent double in profound salutation. Indeed, whenever Malachi had charge of the front steps he seldom stood upright, so constantly was he occupied—by reason of his master's large acquaintance—in either crooking his back in the beginning of a bow, or straightening it up in the ending of one.

To one and all inquiries for Mr. Horn his answer during the morning hours was invariably the same:

"Yes, sah, Mars' Richard's in his H' room wrastlin' wid his machine, I reckon. He's in dar now, sah—" this with another low bow, and then slowly recovering his perpendicular with eyes fixed on the retreating figure, so as to be sure there was no further need of his services, he would resume his work, drenching the steps again with soap-suds or rubbing away on the door-plate or door-pull, stopping every other moment to blow his breath on the polished surface.—"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" F. Hopkins Smith.



"Picturesque Street in Marblehead," from the lithograph by Fred R. Sisson

## Aristocratic Society in Cranford

One morning as Miss Matty and I sat at our work—it was before twelve o'clock, and Miss Matty had not changed the cap with yellow ribbons that had been Miss Jenkyn's best, and which Miss Matty was now wearing out in private, putting on the one made in imitation of Mrs. Jamieson's at all times when she expected to be seen—Martha came up, and asked if Miss Betty Barker might speak to her mistress. Miss Matty assented, and quickly disappeared to change the yellow ribbons, while Miss Barker came upstairs; but, as she was rather hurried by the unusual time of the visit, I was not surprised to see her return with one cap on the top of the other. She was quite unconscious of it herself and looked at us with bland satisfaction. Nor do I think Miss Barker perceived it; for she was very much absorbed in her errand, which she delivered herself of with an oppressive modesty that found vent in endless apologies.

Miss Betty Barker was the daughter of the old clerk at Cranford who had officiated in Mr. Jenkyn's time. She and her sister had had pretty good situations as ladies' maids, and had saved money enough to set up a milliner's shop, which had been patronized by ladies in the neighborhood.

Lady-Arley, for instance, would occasionally give Miss Barker the pattern of an old cap of hers, which they immediately copied and circulated among the elite of Cranford. I say the elite, for Miss Barker's had caught the trick of the place, and piqued themselves upon their "aristocratic connection." They would not sell their caps and ribbons to anyone without a pedigree. Many a farmer's wife or daughter turned away huffed from Miss Barker's select millinery, and went rather to the universal shop, where the profits of brown soap and moist sugar enabled the proprietor to go straight to (Paris, he said, until he found his customers too patriotic and John Bullish to wear what the Mounseers wore) London, where, as he often told his customers, Queen Adelade had appeared, only the very week before, in a cap exactly like the one he showed them, trimmed with yellow and blue ribbons, and had been complimented by King William on the becoming nature of her head-dress.

Miss Barker's, who confined themselves to truth, and did not approve of miscellaneous customers, thrrove notwithstanding . . . their profits and income were found to be such that Miss Matty was justified in shutting up shop and retiring from business. She also (as I think I have said before) set up her cow; a mark of respectability in Cranford almost as decided as setting up a girl among some people. She dressed finer than any lady at Cranford; and we did not wonder at it; for it was understood that she was wearing out all the bonnets and caps and outrageous ribbons which had once formed her stock-in-trade. It was five or six years since she had given up shop, so in any other place than Cranford her dress might have been considered passe.

And now Miss Betty Barker had called to invite Miss Matty to her

house on the following Tuesday. She gave me also an impromptu invitation, as I happened to be a visitor—though I could see that she had a little fear lest, since my father had gone to live in Drumble, he might have been engaged in that "horrid cotton trade," and so dragged his family down out of "aristocratic society." She prefaced this invitation with so many apologies that she quite excited my curiosity. "Her presumption" was to be excused. What had she been doing? She seemed so overpowered by it, I could only think she had been writing to Queen Adelade to ask for a receipt for washing lace; but the act which she so characterised was only an invitation she had carried to her sister's former mistress, Mrs. Jamieson. "Her former occupation considered, could Miss Matty excuse the liberty?" Ah! thought I, she has found out that double cap, and is going to rectify Miss Matty's head-dress. No! it was simply to extend her invitation to Miss Matty and to me. Miss Matty bowed acceptance, and I wondered that, in the graceful action, she did not feel the unusual weight and extraordinary height of her head-dress. But I do not think she did, for she recovered her head-dress and went on talking to Miss Betty in a kind, condescending manner, very different from the fidgety way she would have been in if she had suspected how singular her appearance was.

"Mrs. Jamieson is coming, I think you said?" asked Miss Matty.

"Yes," Mrs. Jamieson most kindly and condescendingly said she should be happy to come. One little stipulation she made, that she should bring Carlo. I told her that if I had a weakness it was for dogs.

"And Miss Pole?" questioned Miss Matty, who was thinking of her pool at Preference, in which Carlo would not be available as a partner.

"I am going to ask Miss Pole. Of course I could not think of asking her until I had asked you, madam—Carlo's daughter, madam. Believe me, I do not forget the situation my father held under yours."

"And Mrs. Forrester, of course?"

"And Mrs. Forrester. I thought, in fact, of going to her before I went to Miss Pole. Although her circumstances are changed, madam, she was born a Tyrell, and we can never forget her alliance to the Bigg of Bigelow Hall."

Miss Matty cared much more for the little circumstance of her being a very good card-player.

"Mrs. Fitz-Adam—I suppose?"

"No, madam. I must draw a line somewhere. Mrs. Jamieson would not, I think, like to meet Mrs. Fitz-Adam. I have the greatest respect for Mrs. Fitz-Adam—but I cannot think her fit society for such ladies as Mrs. Jamieson and Miss Matilda Jenkyn."

Miss Betty Barker bowed low to Miss Matty, and pursed up her mouth.

She looked at me with sidelong dignity, as much as to say, although a retired milliner, she was no democrat, and understood the differences of ranks.

"May I beg you to come as near

half-past six to my little dwelling, as

possible, Miss Matilda?" Mrs. Jamieson dines at five, but has kindly promised not to delay her visit beyond that

time—half-past six." And with a curtsey Miss Betty took her leave—

"Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell.

## There Is Nothing Quainter

A rough village of huts clamped down to the rocks and hugging its fine harbour, such was Marblehead for many years. The huts grew bigger and finer, the narrow footways broadened a trifle, but kept the devious turns and abrupt ups and downs with which they began—so abrupt that even to-day many a Marblehead lane has to resort to steps to get itself and its traveler where it would go . . .

There is nothing quainter to be found in our country than this grey sea-town with its incredibly tangled streets. Never does the stranger know where he will end when he sets forth to follow one of them. Sister and I found ourselves walking briskly away from the place we wanted to go to oftener than not. Luckily the water exists, for when you strike it you have a chance to take new bearings, and in time we got so that we could find a course by the tower of Abbott Hall, which dominates the entire village.

We would climb up to it to get a fresh start, and usually found that we were approaching it from another direction than the one we imagined. It was a sort of Alice in Wonderland progress, the thing being to go where you knew you shouldn't in order to get where you wanted to be.—"Old Seaport Towns," Hildegard Hawthorne.

My Dyeing-Vats and Looms

My dyeing-vats and looms are in Bagdad And many a thriving warehouse bears my name Broadcast about the world—in rich Damascus,

Aleppo, and along the wharves of Cairo,

And far beyond the Caspian and the mountains,

In Samarkand, Byzantium, Syracuse, Glittering Amalfi, Cordova and Venice

And Ypres—I touch them all and twenty more,

East west, Jung over lands that roll like seas

And seas that roll like mountains . . .

I traffic with the sun, barter with him

For all his scale of colors—ringing

sharps Of scarlet, blue and orange; rich

conards Of mellow flats, deep-rosed or golden-

Or murmuring evening-hushed, soft-

muted down

To warm and dusky violet. Outside,

Four boys of mine wait with two camel-loads

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Labor Talks of War Prevention

ALTHOUGH a superficial study of the developments at the Trade Union Congress which assembled at Cardiff, Wales, last week, might induce the impression that it was less vigorous than several of its predecessors, a more careful consideration of the matter would compel the conclusion that it represented a decided advance upon the Labor gatherings which the public has become accustomed to during the past two or three years. Where the keynote of so many Labor conferences, not only in Great Britain but generally throughout the world, has, in recent times, been aggression, the keynote at Cardiff was unquestionably moderation. British Labor has been passing through a peculiarly difficult period. Recognized throughout the world for its sober common sense and for the inevitability with which it "did the right thing in the end," British Labor has been confused and complexed, practically ever since the signing of the armistice, by the machinations of the extremist and the tendency toward anarchism within its ranks. It may, indeed, safely be said that, in all the many Labor upheavals which have characterized the recent industrial history of Great Britain, this effort on the part of the extremist to secure control, and to undermine the position of the Labor leaders, has been an outstanding feature. More and more, however, as these efforts have become apparent, public sympathy has been alienated, until the faith of the rank and file in extremist leadership has been seriously shaken. A movement toward a return to the more reasoned basis of organization is today everywhere in evidence. The explanation of Cardiff's apparent lack of vigor is, it may be ventured, to be seen in the fact that the conference found the Labor world in the midst of this transitional period. It found the voice of moderation steadily prevailing, but the voice of the extremist still sufficiently strong to create a sense of unrest and uncertainty.

The inaugural address of the president of the Congress, Mr. E. L. Poulton, general secretary of the boot and shoe operatives, was typical of the whole gathering. He pictured the trade unions as having passed through "an industrial maelstrom." He foresaw the prospect of further wage reductions, and insisted upon the necessity for solidarity. Nevertheless, he expressed the utmost confidence in a gradual movement toward better things, and suggested that the aim of Labor should be summed up in the phrase, "Complete revolution by evolution." On the question of strikes and other similar methods to enforce the demands of Labor, Mr. Poulton was quite emphatic in his condemnation. Resistance by the use of the strike weapon he characterized as dangerous and futile. Sustained warfare, he declared, might be embarked upon ostensibly to help the would-be workers, but in reality the workers would be the first to suffer, and the net effect of such a movement must inevitably be "to assist reactionary employers."

The speeches delivered by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, constituted a valuable effort on the constructive side, and their reception by the congress afforded further evidence of that more reasonable disposition which has already been noted. This was perhaps most clearly seen in the discussions which took place on such questions as that of the representation of Labor on the League of Nations Council, and on the question of disarmament. On the disarmament question the delegates adopted enthusiastically a resolution welcoming the invitation of President Harding to the Washington conference, and demanded that Labor representatives should be included in the British delegation. On this whole issue, as might be expected, there was indeed a most vigorous discussion, ranging over a wide variety of topics, from the building of battleships to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but perhaps the most significant part of the debate was that wherein the old idea of an international strike against war was once again raised. Mr. Robert Smillie went so far as to express the opinion that war could most readily be prevented by the method which the Miners International Federation had decided to adopt, namely, that if war were threatened again they would bring about the stoppage of work in the mines in all countries. Mr. Smillie suggested that the whole trade union movement should adopt a similar policy.

On this aspect of the question Mr. Clynes had something quite definite to say. Whilst emphatically supporting the demands of Labor, he did not hesitate to expose the utter futility of the idea that the mere organization of international working class solidarity could prevent future wars. With his usual insight, he went to the root of the whole matter, and told the congress bluntly that if their own workers "resorted to the knife and the rifle" in dealing with their own differences, it was idle to expect that no more quarrels between nations would arise. "The working classes can be inflamed and deceived into war in the future as in the past," he declared, and consequently the only way to prevent the recurrence of war was to prepare for peace in the fullest sense of that phrase.

That Mr. Clynes is right cannot be doubted. There is a story, well worn from repetition, but still tremendously opposite, told of the famous German Socialist, August Bebel. It is related that one day, standing with some friends near the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, he watched the march past of a certain famous regiment. Some one asked him if many of the men who were passing by were Socialists. "Yes," Bebel replied, "many." "And what would they do," asked his questioner, "if war were to break out?" "March with the rest," was Bebel's prompt reply. How true this was the story of the great war sufficiently shows. The way of escape is clearly not through strikes, national or international, but through education, through that patient, intelligent preparation for peace which Mr. Clynes so ably advocated at Cardiff.

### An Able Body That Needs Support

SENATOR BORAH is right in referring to the men whom President Harding has chosen to represent the United States in the armament conference as "a very able delegation." Possibly no abler could have been selected. Yet it is doubtful if any one of the delegates will be likely to speak a more earnest word for immediate and drastic reduction of armaments than Senator Borah himself would have spoken, if the President had seen fit to include him in this important body of special representatives. That the Idaho Senator was not included is doubtless a matter of some disappointment to many. As a man who insisted upon keeping a disarmament resolution before his conferees until they adopted it, he can be said to have had more than a little to do with pressing this important matter upon the attention of the world. Yet when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the President's choice fell upon others. The naming of the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, was a foregone conclusion. Senator Lodge, although he gives promise of contributing a somewhat reactionary influence, was doubtless chosen by virtue of his position as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Presumably Senator Underwood, as Democratic leader in the upper branch of Congress, was designated in order to give a bipartisan tinge to the delegation. As for Mr. Root, his broad experience in international affairs as a former Secretary of State, as a special commissioner on various occasions, and particularly as a delegate to the Hague Peace conferences and a promoter of the International Court of Arbitration, was a sufficient warrant for his selection. The four men are well qualified to represent the United States, even though their views on the limitation of armaments can hardly be described as of anything more than the moderate, rather than the advanced, order.

After all, it is barely possible that Senator Borah can do more for the cause of limitation outside the delegation than he could do as a member of it. Certainly he is now free to speak his mind on the subject. And it will gratify many who have the cause of limitation at heart to know that he is speaking it on every occasion that offers, not only in connection with political affairs, but at public gatherings in various places, wherever he finds opportunity. He is looking ahead in regard to this matter. He sees, as many are beginning to discover, that the people must be aroused to take a direct interest in the armament conference if any progress toward reduction of armaments is to be hoped for there. And the Senator is doing his best to arouse the people by calling their attention, again and again, to the close relationship between the expense of government and the upkeep of war material. "There can be no relief from taxes, no relief from expenditures, and no relief from war," he keeps telling them, "except through disarmament." That is the cold fact about it all. He does well to insist upon it, and people everywhere will do well to give heed. Insistence upon having the relationship generally understood is for no one's peculiar advantage, but is for the comfort and welfare of everybody.

But various forces are coming to Senator Borah's assistance. There are others who missed being named to participate in the conference, who, like him, will use their freedom for agitating the great purpose which the conference is expected to further. Labor would have been glad for an opportunity to sit in at the meetings. Women, also, wished to be represented there. Both had to be denied, and both have now turned their attention to the agitation of the main subject. Both are widely urging the need of limiting armaments, and doing what they can to concentrate popular attention upon the coming meetings and their possible effect upon the world's situation. The federation of churches and the peace societies are likewise busy. And this is encouraging. For only as popular sentiment is active and alert for a real reduction of the world's war burden, forthwith, can even the ablest delegates be expected to record a real achievement.

### The Russian Relief Agreement

THE agreement which has just been signed between Dr. Fridtjof Nansen on the one hand and George Tchicherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs in Russia, on the other, whereby the Soviet Government requests Dr. Nansen to ask the European governments for an immediate credit of £10,000,000 for the relief of famine conditions in Russia, marks a welcome step forward in a very urgent business. Reports as to actual conditions prevailing in Russia are still, as they have been all along, conflicting. Yet, more and more as time goes on, the most diverse reports tend to agree on the fact that the present situation is very serious indeed, and that the outlook for the future, unless matters are tackled with the utmost energy, is more serious still. Dr. Nansen, in fact, goes so far as to state categorically that unless seed grain is forthcoming in sufficient quantities before the middle of next month, not only Russia but the whole of Europe will, next year, be faced with a problem the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate.

There is, therefore, need for the utmost expedition, and for this reason it is welcome to note that the agreement signed by Dr. Nansen and Mr. Tchicherin clears the way for immediate action. "The International Russian Relief Executive," as the new organization is to be called, is to have its headquarters in Moscow. Dr. Nansen is to be allowed to send to the Russian capital such staff as he may consider necessary. Supplies forwarded through the good offices of the International Relief Conference at Geneva are to remain the absolute property of the conference until their final distribution. The Soviet Government agrees to bear all the expenses and provide all the means of transport, whilst according the Relief Executive the right to supervise all goods in transit.

The earnest hope is expressed that the various governments will not wait for the report of the delegates appointed at the recent conference in Paris to inquire into conditions in Russia before taking action to provide credits, and it is indeed urgently necessary that this course shall be pursued. It would be weeks, and even months,

before any investigation of conditions could be made and a report drawn up and considered, whereas the demand is for immediate action, on as large a scale as possible. It is not only a matter of supplying the peasants with seed grain, but of supplying them with food as well. Seed grain must be forthcoming within the next few weeks, but, unless it is accompanied by a food supply, it will most certainly be consumed and the very situation which it is sought to avoid will be precipitated. In these circumstances, it is particularly satisfactory to find that there is an increasing tendency, even in the strongest anti-Bolshevist quarters, to lay aside all political considerations, and to concentrate on an effort to meet the great need, which is entirely separate from all questions of politics, and should be so regarded.

### An Unconvincing Defense

WHATEVER may be the merits of the cause of the West Virginia mine operators, as it is set forth in the communication addressed to President Harding by the Logan Coal Operators Association, it is a foregone conclusion that, so far as the public is concerned, the methods adopted in seeking to defend that cause will prove unconvincing. It must be that the mine operators in the district affected by the disturbances, even if those disturbances have been caused, as the operators claim, by unwarranted aggressions of the United Mine Workers of America in an effort to unionize the unorganized labor now employed in the mines, do not view the economic situation as that situation is viewed by the public. No matter what has caused the trouble in the mines and in the territory adjacent thereto, no matter what may be the merits of the defense of its industrial, economic, and social methods which the association represents the coal operators may set up, the fact remains that a contingency which has demanded the presence of federal troops and the forming of armed posses made up of the entire male strength of the county, is one in which the public has an interest entirely apart from that claimed by the labor unions, or by the mine operators and the employees whose interests they profess to be so solicitously guarding.

The coal operators, in their hasty determination to decline the President's invitation, seem entirely to have lost sight of the fact that the request was not to meet the representatives of the mine workers' union in either friendly or unfriendly parley. President Harding, or those who would act for him in such a conference, surely would not have any expectation that any agreement between the opposing delegations could be reached, even if attempted. What is sought, of course, is a complete disclosure of all the facts in the case, of the causes which led up to the present trouble and which are said by the mine operators themselves to threaten still further disturbances and interruptions. No *ex parte* defense of even the claimed satisfactory methods of the mine operators will prove convincing, or be accepted as determining the issue raised. Much has been said in derogation of the very industrial and social system which the operators, in their letter to the President, so ingeniously and none the less sincerely seek to defend. In the estimation of the public, an issue has been joined. Proof, and not mere affirmative statements, is needed to convince the public, a real party in interest, as to the truth or falsity of these opposing claims.

Surely, if the advantage is on the side of the operators, as they seek to show by their statement, they should have no hesitancy in furthering it by the presentation, publicly, of all the facts. The representatives of the mine workers' union, so far as it appears, are ready and willing to meet the issue in a public tribunale. Certainly they must believe that they have on their side equities which the mine owners so emphatically deny them. A full and free disclosure of the facts as they would appear from testimony offered in the open forum which the President has offered to set up could not possibly work injury to the cause of justice and right. The disclosures which would inevitably be made at such an inquiry would not, however, tend to insure the fostering or protection of an industrial monopoly of labor or of output. Neither would they encourage a continuance of subversive or destructive methods such as those which the operators insist their interfering opponents employ. Logically, the result of such an investigation as that proposed would effectively put an end to either one or both of these undesirable conditions. That, after all that has been said or that can be said, is the real issue. The coal operators, if their claims are well founded, should be the first to meet it fairly and squarely.

### Books About Theodore Roosevelt

SO FAR, each new book about Theodore Roosevelt has added its bit to an evolving legend of a national hero, a sort of Beowulf of the United States, a model for the more energetic youth of the present generation to emulate, an example of national ideals realized. Thus we have had "Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography," "Theodore Roosevelt and His Time, Shown in His Own Letters," by Joseph Bucklin Bishop; "Talks With T. R.," by John J. Leary Jr.; "Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt," by Lawrence F. Abbott; "Theodore Roosevelt," by E. L. Pearson, and "Theodore Roosevelt," by William Roscoe Thayer, all of which have been commendable books intended to reveal admirable qualities of an admirable man for the benefit of a hero-loving public. As yet, however, Theodore Roosevelt has not had his Lytton Strachey to represent him in impartial detail, nor even his Gamaliel Bradford to sketch a facile literary portrait of him. Interesting as the several biographies are, showing, as they do, the friendliness of the various writers, they none of them quite satisfy the one who is looking for a full understanding of the man, because they are all written from much the same general point of view. That is why new volumes of impressions continue to appear, to complement those which have not done full justice to a really large subject.

For this autumn, then, we have already Corinne Roosevelt Robinson's "My Brother: Theodore Roosevelt," and we are promised "A Friend's Chronicle," by William Allen White; "Roosevelt in the Bad Lands," by Hermann Hagedorn, and "Roosevelt in the Kansas

City Star," by Ralph Stout. And these are only some of the main titles in what will soon be a long bibliography. Eventually the number of books about Theodore Roosevelt will doubtless exceed the number about Abraham Lincoln, for the first two decades of the twentieth century afford material more readily than the middle of the nineteenth century could. The extraordinary mass of Colonel Roosevelt's letters alone holds out an almost unbounded promise. In these days of the multiplicity of written words, can any one book about a great man or woman be definitive? Certainly the reader who wishes to understand Theodore Roosevelt in all his variety will have many volumes to consider.

Of those already published, one is unquestionably the most self-revealing. That is "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children." In some respects this comparatively small book is worth all the other volumes together. In this, it is not the national hero who is writing for the admiring public to read. In reading these letters, one is not interrupted by the voice of a Boswell, unable to restrain some pride at having been familiar with a great man. Though the Roosevelt legend will probably continue to grow, the various books written by admirers may add to the pleasantness of his qualities little that is not shown in these letters written for such a special audience. It is already possible for one to collect an entire shelf of books about Theodore Roosevelt. Many a home in the United States will doubtless rejoice to have such a shelf. Yet the discerning may not so much wish to collect everything written about a man whom they like as to have three or four books that satisfy their discernment. One wonders which of the books about Theodore Roosevelt to be published this autumn will simply extend the legend, and which will be for the discerning.

### Editorial Notes

THAT must have been an interesting scene the other day in Washington, when members of the National Woman's Party acted as volunteer scrubwomen to clean the dirt and dust from the marble statues of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott. Such a cleaning would improve the aspect of many statues other than those of woman suffrage pioneers, in more cities than Washington. The present is not the day of dustproof statues, if they happen to stand out of doors. Almost as good as cleaning, however, in many instances, is lighting. Illumination of urban statuary so that it shall be as effective by night as it ever is by day has been tried in many places with good results, notably in the case of the Pilgrim Memorial monument in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and that of the statues in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The lamps are concealed in such a manner as to light the statues from below, so that the illuminated figures stand out boldly against the surrounding darkness. Perhaps the time is coming when architectural effects, similarly, will be brought into view at night. Something of what might be achieved in this direction is suggested by the present method of illuminating the dome of the library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the Cambridge side of the Charles River at Boston. Concealed lamps throw just enough light upon this feature of the building to give it a soft radiance, in which, however, it is always a prominent feature of the Cambridge side of the river, as seen from the Boston shore. One wonders why the whole Technology facade is not similarly brought into view.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's history has been impugned. Mr. Poincaré says it may lead to misunderstandings. "For instance," says Mr. Poincaré, "Upper Silesia was once part of Bohemia, and when Bohemia came under Austrian authority, Upper Silesia itself became Austrian. Does Mr. Lloyd George think that Prague and Bohemia thereby became German?" All this in the "Matin." Mr. Lloyd George does not write in the newspapers, but he speaks occasionally in the House of Commons, and there he said, "My history has been challenged in respect to Silesia. To those who have some doubts about it I would refer to that very impartial authority, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which was written long before the Peace Conference, and long before there was any dispute with respect to Silesia." The education of prime ministers is certainly improving. No one will deny that there has been progress since the days when Palmerston asked, "In the first place, Mr. Merivale, where are the Colonies? I manage the British Empire, you know, and I never could understand my latitudes and longitudes, or make out where the British Empire isn't!"

STUART STREET, the new highway that is to provide a much-needed traffic route between the Back Bay and the down-town business district, in Boston, is expected to cost the city only \$371,131 net. The total estimated cost will be more than \$2,740,000, but the betterment assessments that have been levied will account for the difference. At first sight these figures would seem to imply a very favorable handling of the financial part of this street development. Still, there is the example of the building of the great Kingsway, in London, some years ago, which was carried through not only without expense to the city, but even involved a considerable profit, along with the building up of the sites to which the new thoroughfare gave access. If London could carry such a project to completion with a wholly favorable balance, the question inevitably arises as to why the new Boston street should have cost the city anything at all.

IN VIEW of Henry Ford's success with the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, it is not surprising that persons interested in the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad are eager to have him purchase that line when it is put up at auction next month. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that the Missouri road is a long way from Detroit, and not very near the site of Mr. Ford's latest big interest at Muscle Shoals. Unless the Detroit manufacturer is in a position to go quite broadly into the purchasing of railroads, it will be natural to suppose that he will stick pretty closely to those offerings which have a somewhat direct relationship to his manufacturing interests, as the Ironton, for example, may be said to have a tendency to bind them together.